Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,

EMBRACING THE

"DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE," "NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT,"

AND "NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN."

VOL. XIII.—No. 27. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24 1878. PRICE, PER YEAR, $4

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Marseilles Green,

AND ALL THE OTHER POPULAR AND RELIABLE

COLORS,

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Manufactured by HENRY WOOD'S SON & CO., OF BOSTON.

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Mason's Sperm, Manhattan Signal, Extra Lard,

TALLOW AND MYSTIC COAL OILS.

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In any quantities for Export and Home Trade.

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FOR CATTLE FOOD AND FERTILIZING.

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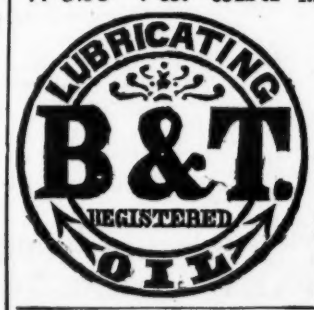

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FOR DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE

Quotations upon application.

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FOR

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LOWELL, - - MASS.

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Cotton Seed Oils and Oil Cake a s a.t .

F. LB. MAYHEW & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sperm, Elephant, Whale and Lard

OIL,

Sperm, Patent Sperm, Wax, Paraffine and Adamantine

CANDLES.

Crude and Refined Paraffine, Pure Bleached Beeswax, Spermaceti, Whale Foots and Oil Soap.

140 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

CITRON—250 HALF CASES PRIME QUALITY best Corsican, for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane Street.

OIL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, April 23.

Linseed oil is in active demand; crushers are asking 59@60c, but nothing less will be accepted. We heard of a sale of fifty bbls on private terms, supposed to be about 59c.

Mustard seed oil is quiet, the demand being for small parcels only. The quotation is nominally 60@65c.

Whale and sperm oils are in mederate jobbing demand. We do not hear of any large transactions.

Lard oil has sold freely since our last both for home and export. Sales are reported of 300 bbls prime at 59@61c; 500 bbls "Macy's prime" at 60@61c; 250 bbls P & M at 60@61c, and 50 bbls No 1 at 52½@55c.

Crude cottonseed oil has come to hand in considerable quantities and the best bring full prices, refiners and dealers both buying. The sales reported are 130 bbls at 37c, 186 bbls at 38c, 100 bbls in two lots at 38½c, and 24 bbls at 39c. There are some jobbing sales making at 39@41c. A round lot is offering at the close. On the subject of inferior crude a letter at hand says, "The comments in your last issue on the quality of crude oil coming to market now is quite correct. We have letters from some prominent mills that admit they cannot make prime crude oil this season, though the "cake" proves of good quality. Some will stop and make no effort to secure more seed only to make unmarketable oil." We hear since that two Memphis mills have closed for want of prime seed. The following is an extract from a New Orleans letter, written by one of the best informed there: "As you are doubtless aware, very large amounts of oil have been rejected from nearly every mill in the country as not being prime crude. I am of opinion that we are not hereafter to expect a pound of prime crude this season from any mill—it is not in the seed."

Summer yellow has not been active but there has been more done the past day or two and though there is no disposition to operate largely the tone is very firm. The future of the market, however, depends largely on the export demand as with so much inferior or red colored oil the home trade will take comparatively little prime which sells from 2 to 3c higher. There have been sales of several hundred bbls off quality and these are not reported at the call. In addition to the sales reported at the call we hear of 500 bbls for export on private terms.

Winter oils are jobbing more freely since the reduction in the price; manufacturers quote 50½c for yellow, and 51½c for white.

The following will showthe prices bid at the call each day, and the sales reported on and after call:

APRIL 17.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
April	@	47 @48½
May	47 @49	48 @49
June	48 @49½	48 @50
½ Year '78	47 @48½	47 @48½
July	47 @49½	48 @49½
Year	46½@47½	47 @47½

APRIL 18.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
April	@	47½@48½
May	47½@	48 @49
June	47½@50	48 @50
½ Year '78	47½@	47½@48½
July	48 @50	48 @50
Year	47 @48	47 @48

100 May 48c.

APRIL 19.

Good Friday; no call, no sales.

APRIL 20.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
April	47 @48½	47½@48½
May	47½@49½	47½@48½
June	47½@49½	48½@49½
½ Year '78	47 @48½	47 @48½
July	47½@49½	48½@49½
Year	47 @48½	47 @48

APRIL 22.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
April	47 @49	47½@49
May	47½@49	47½@49
June	48 @50	48½@49½
½ Year '78	47½@48½	47½@48½
July	49 @49½	48½@49½
Year	47 @48	47 @47½

500 July 49c; 200 1st ½ year 47½c 300 year 47c; 100 May, 100 June, 100 July, in one sale, 49c.

APRIL 23.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
April	47 @49	47 @50
May	47 @50	47½@50
June	48 @50	48½@50
½ Year '78	46½@48	47 @48
July	@50	48½@49½
Year	46½@47½	46½@47½

100 July 49½c; 200 1st ½ year 47½c; 100 1st ½ year 47½c; 100 last ½ year 48c; 100 third quarter year 49c.

The following will show the prices bid at the call each Tuesday for the past three weeks:

	April 9.	April 16.	April 23.
April	47	47½	47
May	47½	48	47½
June	48	48½	48½
½ Year	47	47	47
July	48	48½	48½
Year	46½	46½	46½
Sales for week.	3800	2600	2000

Menhaden oil has not moved to any extent since our last and prices still have a downward tendency. Bank and straits are quiet; the former is quoted at 40c and the latter at 42c. We hear of sales of 100 bbls bleached at 47½c and 60 bbls oil soap at 2¾c. The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County passed an act a few days ago regulating fisheries in waters "belonging to and surrounding" that county in which they forbade the use of purse nets in such waters. This coming to the knowledge of Mr. Vail of Messrs. D. F. Vail & Co., of Port Monmouth and Messrs. Hawkins Bros., of Jamesport they obtained a hearing with reference to an application for the exemption of the Menhaden fishery by means of purse nets from operation of the act. The hearing took place on Tuesday the 16th, at Edgewater village, and the result of it was that the Board passed a resolution amending the section so it will read as follows: The foregoing provisions shall not apply to angling with a hook and line at any season of the year, nor to the catching of shad as now provided by law, or to the catching of Menhaden fish with purse nets as provided by law, but nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the use of purse-nets for any other purpose than the catching of menhaden fish," etc. This covers the case and leaves nothing to be desired by the menhaden fishermen.

Cod oil is selling fairly in a jobbing way, holders asking 50@52c for best domestic and 55c for imported. Sales 48 bbls at 52c.

Neatsfoot oil has been in good demand since our last and no change has been made in quotations. Sales have been mostly jobbing ones, and we hear of 15 bbls pure pressed sold at 70c and 5 bbls at 75c, and numerous small sales of other qualities have been made at from 55@62½c.

Olive oil is in more active demand and sales foot up over 150 bbls at the ruling quotations—$1 10@1 20.

Palm oil—There has been an arrival during the week at Boston which had previously been placed. The quotation is 8@8½c Boston delivery and the demand is active.

Cocoanut oil has sold freely the past week and prices are strong. Ceylon is held at 10¾@11c; Cochin at 12½c, and Cuban at 11c. Cuban is quiet; a small parcel now in port has not yet been disposed of.

Red oil remains unchanged—47@48c for Elaine and 50@52c for saponified. We hear of sales of 50 bbls at 47c.

Tallow oil is in moderate request and quotations remain at 56½@60c as to quality, with no sales of importance reported.

Paraffine oil is in light demand; sales have been made of 300 bbls 28 gravity and 150 bbls 25 gravity on private terms.

West Virginia oils are selling fairly in a jobbing way and we hear of sales of 300 bbls on private terms and 60 bbls reduced at 16@17c.

—:o:—

OIL CAKE.

There has not been much doing this week, and we have only heard of one sale 50 tons Western at $29 50. City is entirely nominal.

—:o:—

SEEDS.

Calcutta linseed has not sold since our last. The last sale is supposed to have been made at $1 90 cash. Domestic flax seed is dull and nominal.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, '78.

Business in this market has been somewhat slack for a few days; the demand seems to be confined to small lots without any speculative tendency in any line.

Linseed oil is still unsteady and feverish, with only an average demand, and prices tending strongly towards an advance from present rates; quoted to-day at 59@60c strong.

Lard oil is in fair demand and is quoted at 59@60c.

Winter cottonseed oil is in some demand with a short market, and is selling at 54c for small lots.

Cod oil is slow and neglected, and with a considerable stock in the market is quoted at 55c.

Whale and sperm oils are quite steady with some demand which seems to be increasing. Whale is quoted at 69@70c; sperm at $1 12@1 15.

Bleached menhaden is dull, being very little called for, and with a decided downward tendency in price; quoted at 47@49c.

Palm oil is in very small stock here and firm in price, holders asking 8½@8¾c.

Paraffine is in small demand with a large stock in the market and is quite weak, with the asking price 26@27c for 25 gravity.

Price Current.

Oils—Duty in gold: Olive in casks, 25c; Salad, in bottles or flasks, $1; Linseed or Flaxseed, 7½ lb to gallon 30c. Hemp Seed, 25c; Cotton Seed, 30c per gallon Neats' Foot, Sperm, Whale, Seal, and other Fish of Foreign Fisheries, 20 per cent ad val Cocoa Nut free: Crude Petroleum, 20c Refined 40c per gallon stor $1 per gallon

The following are cash prices for round lots.

Linseed crushers, prices ₱ gal., in casks.	59 @	60
Linseed, in bbls	59 @	60
Linseed, boiled, ₱ do., in bbls	64 @	65
Linseed, refined, ₱ do., in bbls	64 @	65
Mustard Seed, per gal	60 @	62½
Rapeseed, in bbls	75 @	1 00
Whale, crude, Northern, ₱ do., in casks in New Bedford	50 @	52
Whale, crude, Southern, ₱ do., in casks..	48 @	50
Whale, Spring make, natural	@	
Whale, Spring make, Bleached	@	
Whale, natural winter, ₱ do., do	58 @	59
Whale, bleached winter, ₱ do., do	60 @	62
" double bleached	62 @	63
Sperm, crude, prime, ₱ gal., in casks...		
New Bedford	1 03@	1 05
Sperm, Spring make, Natural	@	
Sperm, " make, Bleached	@	
Sperm, natural winter, ₱ do., bbls	1 09@	1 12
Sperm, bleached winter, ₱ do., do	1 14@	1 17
Lard Oil prime City	61 @	62½
Do. prime Western	59 @	61
Do. weather made	@	
Lard Oil, No. 1 ₱ do	51 @	52
Lard Oil, No. 1, Extra	54 @	56
Lard Oil, No. 2 ₱ do., do	48 @	50
Cotton Seed crude prime	38 @	40
" " " No 1	36 @	37
Cotton Seed, yellow Southern, ₱ do., do.	48 @	51
Cotton Seed, do. refined winter, ₱ do., do	@	50½
Cotton Seed, pure salad, ₱ do., do	@	51½
Cotton Seed, white winter, ₱ do., do	51½@	52
Cotton Seed, do. summer	@	
Menhaden, select light	@	38
Menhaden, select light, strained	40 @	42
" Bleached	47 @	50
Menhaden, choice brown	36 @	38
Menhaden, inferior to dark	33 @	35
Bank Oil	@	40
Straits Oil	@	42
Sod Oil, English	55 @	
Sod Oil, American	@	50
Cod Oil, Domestic	45 @	50
Cod Oil, Newfoundland	@	55
Cod Liver Oil	1 05 @	1 15
Degras, per lb	5½@	6
Olive, Sicily	1 10 @	1 15
Spanish, "	1 10 @	1 15
" Marseilles,"	@	
Neatsfoot, lubricating	80 @	85
Neatsfoot, No. 1	60 @	62½
Neatsfoot, No. 2	55 @	60
Horse oil	55 @	60
Palm, Accra, ₱ lb	8½@	9
" Sherbro, ₱ lb	@	
Cocoanut, Cuban	10½@	11
" Ceylon	10 @	10¼
" Cochin	12½@	13
" Honolulu	@	
" Domestic	@	
Red Oil, saponified	50 @	52½
Red Oil, Western (Elaine)	47 @	48
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 25 gravity	26 @	27
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 28 gravity	18 @	20
Paraffine Oil, 25 gravity (Cleveland) M & M	26 @	28
Paraffine, 25 gravity, Pittsburg	26 @	27
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 30 gravity	16 @	18
" " "Extra Neutral" (C T P)	28 @	32
Neutral Filtered	35 @	40
Neutral Filtered, White	50 @	60
Olivene	30 @	30
Paraffine Gas Oil	15 @	17
Rosin Oil, first run	14 @	15
Rosin Oil, second run	16 @	17
Rosin Oil, third run	18 @	19
Rosin Oil, fourth run	19 @	21
" Deodorized	@	19
Tallow Oil City (repressed)	@	68
Tallow Oil, Western do	62½@	65
" City No. 1	52 @	54
West Virginia, pure, 28½ gravity	@	
West Virginia, pure, 29 gravity	26 @	29
West Virginia, pure, 30 gravity	20 @	22
West Virginia, reduced, 28 gravity	16 @	20
" " " 29 gravity	16 @	20
Steam reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	16 @	20
" " " 29 gravity	14 @	20
Dry heat reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	16 @	20
" 29 gravity	14 @	20
Steam refined cylinder	60 @	75

Oil Cake—

City Thick Oblong, in bags, ₱ ton	$31 00@	$34 00
City Thin Oblong, in bags	32 00@	35 00
Western Thin oblong, dom. (currency)	30 00@	30 50
" Thick "	29 00@	29 50
Cotton Seed, decorticated	22 50@	23 00

Seeds—Duty, Linseed, ₱ bush. of 56 lb., 20c. gold

Calcutta Linseed, gold, ₱ bush	1 92½@	2 00
Bombay " "	@	
Domestic, per bush. currency	@	1 50

Messrs. I. & C. Moore & Co. will remove their offices during week to the handsome building No. 140 Pearl st.

April 20, 1878.

The bunkers are here. Scattered fish have been taken in set and pound nets during the past fortnight, and on Thursday Capt. Tallman took 30,000 and Capt. Warner took 60,000 in the ocean. Several Connecticut gangs are here. The local notes of preparation for the opening of the season have made pleasant music in many ears for some days, and most of the gangs are now ready or will soon be ready to enter upon the spring campaign. That it may be a succession of successes we are all agreed in wishing.

The hulk Ranger, belonging to T. F. Price & Co., which has been alongside of Main st. wharf for some months, and has had her tanks renewed, enlarged and protected with a wooden roof, was on Monday towed by the stmr. S. L. Lawrence, Capt. Tallman, to Point of Pines, Easthampton, where she was moored for the season. The J. L. Lawrence made her first cruise for fish on Tuesday. The other steamer owned by this company, the E. E. Price, Capt. Israel B. Warner, made its first cruise on Wednesday.—*Greenpoint Republican Watchman.*

The tankage of the Bradford district has been increased, as stated some time since, at least 500,000 barrels, making at present not far from 1,000,000 barrels tankage now on hand in this field altogether. In general the condition of the Northern oil field is more prosperous than it has ever been before, and has come to be the principal oil producing region of the State.

The Standard Oil Co. has offered $15,000 for the Peter Stormes farm of eighty acres, near Sawyer city. Peter wanted $20,000. Thirty thousand dollars were offered for the Hollenback track of 140 acres by the same corporation.

WANTED.

A person who understands thoroughly the refining of Crude Cottonseed Oil. Address,

WM B. JOHNSON,
P. O. Drawer 71,
Philadelphia, Pa.

W. F. NYE,

MANUFACTURER OF
Superfine Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Oils, and Sperm Sewing Machine Oils.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.

SOUHEUR & NEIZERT,

Antwerp, Belgium,
OIL BROKERS
And General Commission Merchants.

FOWLER, CRAMPTON & CO

142 & 144 FRONT STREET,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Nassau Linseed Oil Mills.

Raw, Boiled and Refined

LINSEED OIL,

In Casks and Bbls., in lots to suit Buyers, at Lowest Market Rates.

THE **ROSS MILL**

THE BEST BURR STONE MILL IN THE WORLD, FOR

White Lead, Coach Colors, Paints, Paris White, &c., in Oil, Water or Varnish, Printing Ink, Chocolate, Paste Blacking, Axle Grease Ready Mixed Paints, &c., Millwright Work Paint Mixers and Machine Work.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Also Mills for Flour, Feed, Meal, Dry Paints, Drugs, Spices, Baking Powder, &c.

CHAS. ROSS, JR.,

81 & 83 First St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

20 minutes from City Hall, New York, via Roosevelt St. Ferry, or 5 minutes from Grand St., New York, via Division Ave. Ferry.

EDWARD HILL,

25 & 27 CEDAR STREET,

AGENT FOR

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., [Limited] Hull,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Liquid Paints Mixed Ready for Use in Assorted Tins,

PATENT DRYERS, INDIAN REDS,
OCHRES, PAINTS GROUND IN OIL,
DRY COLORS, VARNISHES.

COOKSON & CO., Newcastle-on-Tyne,

VENETIAN RED, ORANGE MINERAL,
RED LEAD, ANTIMONY, &C.

JARROW CHEMICAL COMPANY, South Shields,

SODA ASH, SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BI CARB, &C.

CVE. BOTELBERGE & CO., GHENT,

ULTRAMARINES,

For Paper Makers, Calico Printers, and Painters' Use,

AND IMPORTER OF

Chemicals and Kauri Gum.

VENETIAN RED

W. E. CUTTER & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacture **VENETIAN RED** equal in every respect to the best imported brands. Send for samples.

MARYLAND PAINT & COLOR WORKS

C. & N. POPPLEIN, Jr.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BALTIMORE CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, PAINTS, COLORS, dry and in oil, SAND & EMERY PAPER.

BALTIMORE, Md.

CORNELL LEAD COMPANY

CORRODERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

S. G. CORNELL & SON WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD BUFFALO, N.Y.

WHITE LEAD,

ALSO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe

AND

SHEET LEAD.

For Sale by all Dealers. BUFFALO, N. Y.

BATTELLE & RENWICK,

163 Front Street, New York,

AGENTS FOR

THE ULSTER WHITE LEAD CO. ★ PERFECTLY PURE SAUGERTIES, N.Y. BATTELLE & RENWICK, N.Y.

THE ULSTER White Lead Co.

Niagara Laboratory, Refined Saltpetre,

BROOKLYN SULPHUR WORKS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

Chemicals, Nitrate of Soda, Crude Saltpetre, &c., &c.

The Adams White Lead Co.

ADAMS WHITE LEAD CO. WARRANTED PURE LEAD IN OIL BALTIMORE

27 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF

STRICTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND IN OIL.

KEYSTONE WHITE LEAD WORKS.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY,

Corroders and Manufacturers of STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, Dry and in Oil, RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL, LITHARGE, COLORS, and PUTTY.

Office, 37 Wood Street, - - - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD GUARANTEE LABEL PITTSBURGH, PA.

We guarantee quality of our goods equal to any produced in the country, and orders will have prompt attention.

REWARD! Will give $25 in GOLD for every ounce of adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture, bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of Fineness and Whiteness unequalled by any other Brand. Armstrong & McKelvy.

BERMUDA OCHRE G&C

GRIDLEY & COFFIN,

87 Maiden Lane, New York,

SOLE AGENTS OF THE

BERMUDA OCHRE Company

Desire to call the attention of the TRADE to the superior quality of their YELLOW OCHRES, which they confidently offer as equal in any respect to the best brands of ROCHELLE, and being carefully floated more desirable. Samples forwarded by mail on application.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glue and Curled Hair, Sand and Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Ground Emery,

Felting and Felt Hair for Covering Steam Pipes and Boilers and for Lining Refrigerators.

STORES—New York, 67 Beekman St. Philadelphia, 730 Market St.
Boston, 143 Milk St. Chicago, 182 Lake St.

Pittsburgh White Lead and Oil Works.

SUYDAM, LAWRENCE & CO. WHITE LEAD Guaranteed Strictly PURE PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUYDAM, LAWRENCE & CO.,

Corroders and Manufacturers of

White & Red Lead

AND LINSEED OIL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINT MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, April 23.

The demand for all kinds of paints and colors continues good though it does not fully come up to the expectations of manufacturers. Since our last we have heard that Mr. S. A. Magnus has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, having failed to make the proposed compromise with his creditors at 30c.

The exports since January 1 are as follows:

	Pkgs.	Values.
Oxide of Zinc	2560	$24068
White Lead	341	1607
Red Lead	4	76
Ultramarine	1	12
Vermilion	....	....
Paints not spec	2871	28348
Varnish	1240	20350

The following will show total imports of paints for week ending April 23.

Barytes 14 cks; Bronze powder 20 cs; Dutch metal 8 cs; Orange lead 25 cks; White lead 103 pkgs; Chalk 704 tons; Colcothar 21 pkgs; China clay 630 cks; Drop black 67 kegs; Paints 242 pkgs; Ochre 220 cks; Varnish 17 cs; Red lead 5 cks; Vermilion 1 ck; Glue 10 cs; Iron oxide 10 cks; Zinc oxide 200 bbls.

White lead is in the usual active demand for the season of the year. The outside lots have probably been withdrawn as we do not hear of any offering and association prices are firmly adhered to. English B B lead in oil is in fair demand; the lots which came in during the week had been sold previous to arrival as already reported.

American zinc is in fair jobbing demand at 5@6½c according to quality. French zinc is in active demand and is quoted at 8c for Paris in small parcels and 7¾c for larger lots. Red seal in oil in kegs is held at 9½c, and green seal at 11c. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls red seal dry at 7⅝c. Antwerp zinc is quoted at 7¾c for round parcels. German is jobbing fairly at 7½@7⅝c gold.

Barytes are held at $23@27 50 with limited sales of prime. Sales have been made of 40 tons, off color grade, at $15.

Paris white is in good demand for both English cliffstone and American. The former is held at $1 40@1 60, and the latter at 90c.

Chalk—Since our last sales have been made of 325 tons Gray's quarry at 70c, and 295 tons of Northfleet at 35c; 180 tons do. at 30c, and 150 tons to arrive at about 30c.

China clay is only in moderate demand, and the supply is not very large. We note a sale of 25 tons at $17 50 ex-vessel.

Terra alba is nominally held at 1c, with sales of 10 cks at this figure.

French talc is unchanged, the demand is light and the quotations 1½@1¾c, but for a parcel this could be shaded.

Marble dust is held at 85c, with only a few sales making.

American red lead is in fair jobbing demand at 6¼@6¾c.

English Venetian red is in good request, with sales of 100 cks Cookson's at 1 55c. The quotation for small lots is 1 60c; 150 bbls H R & Co at 1 55@1 60c.

French orange mineral is ruling quiet, and the quotation is firm at 12½c. English is jobbing slowly at 10@10½c.

Quicksilver vermilion is in very good jobbing demand at combination prices, 54c in casks and 55c in bags. Sales have been made since our last of 2 tons at 55c.

American vermilion is jobbing fairly at 14@14½c for best and 13½@13¾c for lower grades. Sales 20 tons at 12½c.

Carmine is held at $4 75@5, the former quotation is for parcels and the latter for small quantities.

Ochres continue in fair demand with sales of 200 cks N M B at 1 35@1 40c to arrive; 40 cks L L M B washed Rochelle at 2c, also to arrive, 75 bbls original Brandon and 400 bbls Bermuda at 1¼c.

Paris green is in active demand and prices are very firm. It is reported that the bugs have made their appearance in southern Illinois and Missouri, and even in New Jersey, and it is probable that prices will soon be advanced, as orders for immediate delivery are continually coming in. One party bought 40 tons on private terms.

Metallic paints are quiet, as most dealers are stocked up and do not seem inclined to lay in a fresh supply until their present stock is absorbed. Prices are still irregular and weak, some sales making at $20, and we hear that some have been made even lower.

Umbers are dull.

Italian siennas are in light supply and what is offering is being taken freely.

Putty is in fair request; the combination price is 2c in bulk, 2¼c in bladders, and 2¾c in cans.

Domestic glues are ruling quiet; sales have been made during the week of 45 bbls at 11@11½c, and 98 bbls mostly sold at 12@14c. A sale was also made of 5000 lbs at 6½c. Irish glues are held at 11@13c with a fair demand.

Sandpaper is ruling dull but prices are firm.

American window glass is in fair jobbing demand. Discounts are still 70 per cent for 60 days, 2 per cent extra for 10 days, and 1 per cent extra for 30 days. An extra discount is given for lots of 200 boxes.

French window glass is unchanged, no sales of moment having been made since our last; the discounts are still 60 and 20 per cent and 70 per cent, with an extra discount to large buyers and according to assortment.

Philadelphia Paint Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, '78.

Business in this market has fallen off somewhat in volume but it is still fairly satisfactory. The trade in large lots seems to have gone out of date, but small parcels are moving freely.

White lead in oil has been selling fairly in small lots with prices firm and quoted at 9c for small lots; larger lots 8½c.

Dry lead is somewhat sought after and is firm at 7¾c.

American zinc is in some request and selling fairly, with quotations at 5¼@5½c according to quality; low grades are held at 4¾@5c; French zinc with fair sales is held firm at 7¾@8c gold.

Whiting is somewhat dull and quiet; with small sales is quoted at 35@37½c for commercial, and 55@75c for gilders fine.

Chalk is selling fairly with an arrival of 350 tons for the week.

Paris white is firm with an increasing demand and is quoted at 1 43@1 45c.

Orange mineral is not much called for and is quoted at 9c currency for imported; American is held at 8@8½c.

Barytes are in increased demand for off qualities; regular is quoted at $25@40 per ton, the latter price for floated.

China clay with a fair demand and with a small stock on hand is held firm at $18@20 gold for prime; ordinary can be had for $16@17 gold per ton.

Quicksilver vermilion is very slow and the demand limited; the quotation is 55c gold. American 13@14c.

Carmine dull and not wanted to any extent and is quoted at $4 75@5 gold.

Venetian red is only fairly active and quotations are — Cookson's 1 55@1 60c.

American red lead with a slight increase in sales is quoted at 7¼@7½c.

Metallic paints are not in much demand and are selling slowly at $25 per ton.

Paris green is quite lively with very fair sales, and is quoted at 22@24c.

Glues are in some demand and selling fairly at 8@15c according to quality.

American window glass is sadly demoralized and not called for to any great extent; discounts are 70 and 5 and 70 and 10 per cent.

An item is going the rounds of the press stating that an immense bed of fine umber has been discovered in a certain location in Massachusetts. The article has been discovered in small beds from time to time, but up to the present the cost of production

JOHN JEWETT & SONS,
182 Front Street,
CORRODERS —OF— LEAD, AND CRUSHERS —OF— LINSEED,
JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK
JEWETT'S PERFECTLY PURE LINSEED OIL RAW, BOILED & REFINED
NEW-YORK.

St. Louis Chemical and Zinc Works.

OXIDE OF ZINC.
Refined and Floated
BARYTES
Yellow Ochre,
Manufactured by
PAGE & KRAUSSE,
410 Almond St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞ Who are the only parties in the U. S. who make
FLOATED BARYTES.

DRY COLORS
MINED AND MANUFACTURED BY
J. S. RODENBOUGH & CO.,
EASTON PAINT WORKS, Easton, Pa.
Try our Samples and Prices of
Burnt and Raw Umbers, and Sienna, Indian Red, Golden Ochre, Drop and Super Blacks, Crocus Martis, Metallics and other Colors.

LAMP-BLACK.
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST GRADES,
Manufactured by L. MARTIN & CO.,
118 WALNUT STREET, (Second Floor, Front) PHILADELPHIA.
SILVER MEDALS awarded by the Franklin Institute, 1852; Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, 1860; American Institute, New York, 1867; and Franklin Institute, November, 1874; also Diploma and Medal by International Exhibition, Phila., 1876.
☞ We particularly caution purchasers against parties who are fraudulently appropriating our well-known brands, originated by us, and familiar to the Trade for a quarter of a century.

BREIDBACH & SON 124 EAST HOUSTON ST. NEW YORK
MANUFACTURERS OF CARMINE-PASTE FOR ALL PURPOSES
THIS ARTICLE UNSURPASSED IN ITS BRILLIANCY AND ITS ECONOMICAL QUALITIES, WILL PROVE TO BE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
SOLD BY ALL PRINCIPAL PAINTER'S SUPPLY STORES.

The Atlantic White Lead AND LINSEED OIL CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
("ATLANTIC")
ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD PURE. WARRANTED ROBERT COLGATE & CO. TRADE MARK.
RED LEAD, LITHARGE,
For Painters and Glassmakers.
LINSEED OIL,
RAW, BOILED, AND REFINED,
In Casks or Barrels.
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
287 PEARL STREET, New York.
QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Wmsburg Color & Chemical Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
'S' Brand Paris Green, Milori Yellows,
Turkey Red, and other Fine Colors, Pulp and Dry.
Sole Agents for C. LOWE & CO., of Manchester, Eng.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carbolic Acid, Picric Acid, Aurine, Etc.
Factory, 62 to 68 N. 11th St., Brooklyn. Office 15 Cedar St. N. Y.

has been too great to admit of working them. A lease of the ground has been taken, and operations will begin in a short time. The article is said to have been tested by competent parties nd pronounced equal to Turkey. We cannot vouch for the correctness of this report, but shall await the appearance of the article in this market, which will probably be in the course of a few months, as report has it that one of our city concerns has contracted for the first shipment.

MANUFACTURE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

After being excavated close at hand the gray chalk, of which this cement is chiefly composed, is conveyed by a tramway to the mixing pans, where after being mixed with water and one-fourth its weight of c'ay, it is thoroughly stirred and harrowed, and then run off into large tanks called "backs," where it remains for about three weeks to settle. At the end of this time the water is run off very quickly by an ingenious process, and the sediment, technically known as "slorry," removed to an adjacent drying house, where it is thoroughly dried by the action of heat, and then passed to the kilns to be calcined, and from thence to mills to be ground to an extremely fine powder by large and powerful millstones; the usual test demanded by engineers being that, on being passed through a fifty wire gauge sieve, the residuum should not exceed ten per cent. On leaving the mills, all hat remains to be done is the packing and dispatch of the cement.

The Messrs. Prince Bros. now occupy their new store at 71 Maiden Lane. They report large sales during the past week.

A MANGANESE BLUE.

M. Gaston Bong.—This blue is obtained on igniting silica, and any compound of manganese, with baryta, or a mixture of soda and lime in an oxidising atmosphere. Either of the following mixtures may used:

Silica	3	or Silica or kaolin	3 or 2
Soda ash	6	" Barium nitrate	8
Carb. of lime			
(free from iron)	5	" Oxide of manganese free from iron)	3

The proportion of manganese affects the intensity of the blue, but not its tone. By increasing the proportion of alkali or silica, a green or a violet tone is produced. The use of potassa does not give good results. The ignition should be effected at a red heat, in the absence of reducing gases. These facts lead to a very delicate process for detecting the presence of manganese, especially in earthly substances. If to one of the above mixtures, made of materials free from manganese, any substance containing a trace of that element is added, a blue color appears on ignition.

AN ABLE, ENERGETIC, AND RESPONSIBLE NEW YORK AGENT is wanted by an old established English Color House for the sale of their manufactures — Reds, Blacks, Paris Greens, etc. To a suitable firm, good and continued support will be given. Apply by letter to "V. B. X.," care of Messrs. Geo. Street & Co., Advertising Agents, 30 Cornhill, London, England.

WANTED.

A situation by a young man familiar with the varnish, color, and artists' materials business.

Address,
SALESMAN,
OFFICE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

SALESMAN WANTED,

By a Paint Manufacturing House, for City and Country Trade. State age, experience, references and compensation expected. No objection to those who have had only a Hardware or Drug experience. Address, Z. H. M. & CO., OFFICE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

CAUSTIC SODA—500 drums 70 per cent and 60 per cent—Widnes—Golding's—Kurtz'—Hutchinson's. For sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO, 178 Duane St.

Price Current.

Paints—*Duty*: On White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents ℔ lb; Paris White, ¾ lb, 1c; Whiting, dry, 1 c. ℔ lb; Dry Ochres 50c ℔ lb; Oxide of Zinc, 1¼ c. ℔ lb; Ochre, ground in oil, $1 50 ℔ 100 lb: Spanish Brown, 25 ℔ cent ad val; China Clay, $5 ℔ ton; Venetian Red, Ivory and Bone Black and Vermilion 35 ℔ cent ad val; White Chalk, free; Sulphate Barytes, crude and refined, ¼ cent ℔ lb. Ultramarine, 6c per lb.

Dry Colors.

BLACKS.			
English Drop Black	14	@	18
American	10	@	14
Frankfort	25	@	30
American Ivory	2¾	@	3¼
Lampblack prime	20	@	25
" ordinary	5	@	10
BLUES.			
Chinese Blue	65	@	75
Prussian "	30	@	60
Soluble "	60	@	70
Cobalt "	5 00	@	8 00
Ultramarine Blue	14	@	20
Celestial	7	@	10
Blue Verditer	25	@	30
" Refiners	60	@	75
BROWNS.			
Sienna Italian burnt and powd	8	@	10
" " " lumps	6	@	8
" " raw powd	8	@	10
" " " lumps	5	@	7
" American burnt and powd	2½	@	3
" " raw	2½	@	3
Umber Turkey, burnt and powd	4½	@	5½
" " " lumps	3½	@	4
" " raw and powd	4	@	5
" " " lumps	2	@	3
" " American powd		@	2½
" " " raw		@	2½
Vandyke Brown, English	6½	@	9
" " American	3	@	4
Spanish Brown	1½	@	1¾
GREENS.			
Chrome Green	10	@	20
Hibernia "	14	@	20
Paris "	16	@	22
Brunswick Green	7	@	10
English Bronze Green	13	@	16
" Quaker "	13	@	16
French Verdigris, powd	40	@	45
REDS.			
Carmine, No 40 gold	4 75	@	6 50
Crocus Martis	6	@	7
Indian Red, English	6½	@	14
Tuscan " "	20	@	25
Turkey " "	12	@	15
Litharge Eng. Flake	10	@	10½
" Amer. pow'd	7¾	@	7¾
Red Lead, Eng gold	9¾	@	9¾
" American	7¾	@	7¾
Orange Mineral, English gold	9½	@	10
" " French		@	11¾
Rose Pink, English "		@	10½
" American cur'cy		@	10½
Vermilion, Imported English		@	
" American Quicksilver gold	55	@	57½
" Chinese "	80	@	85
" Trieste "	75	@	80
" American	13	@	14½
Venetian Red, Cookson's		@	1¾
" " H R & Co		@	1¾
" " Bell Brand		@	1¾
" " American		@	1¾
YELLOW.			
Chrome Yellow	10	@	25
Ochre, Rochelle gold	1 40	@	1½
" Havre	1½	@	1¾
" Washed Dutch gold	4½	@	5
" " French "	4¼	@	4¾
" " Native Oxford, lump	10	@	12
" " " " powd	12	@	14
" Golden		@	

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

China White	14	@	16
Flake "	15	@	18
Kremnitz, White	18	@	22
American Dry White Lead	7	@	7¼
English " " " gold	9¼	@	9¾
Zinc White, V. M. Co.'s Green Seal g'd	10	@	10½
" Red gold	8	@	8½
" " American Ex	5¼	@	5¾
" No. 1	5	@	5¼

Mineral and Metallic Paints.

Brandon Yellow	1½	@	
" Red	1¾	@	
" Brown	1¾	@	
Eagle Metallic	1½	@	2
Lehigh Brown	1½	@	2
Prince's Metallic	1½	@	2
Prince Bro's Iron Ore Paint	1¼	@	2
Richmond Metallic	1½	@	2

Miscellaneous.

Barytes	2	@	2½
Chalk		@	
China Clay per ton	18 00	@	23 00
Whiting, Commercial	40	@	55
" Gilders'	60	@	75
Paris White, English Cliffstone		@	1¾
" " American		@	1¾
French Tale	3	@	3½
Terra Alba	1¾	@	1¾
Dentists' Plaster per bbl	3 00	@	
Calcined " " "	2 75	@	
Marble Dust " " "	1 75	@	
Pumice Stone, original cks	1¼	@	1¾
" " selected lumps, in bbls	2¾	@	4
" " powdered pure, "		@	2¾
Rotten " original cks		@	4
" " selected lumps	5	@	15
" " powdered, in bbls	3	@	4
Rubbing Stone	5	@	7
Smalts, German Blue	13	@	15
" Super Black	8	@	10
" Extra "	4	@	5

Paints in Oil.

Coach Black in Japan	75	@	80
" " in Oil	18	@	25
Drop "	18	@	2
Chinese "	60	@	70
Prussian "	30	@	50
Ultramarine Blue	30	@	35
Burnt Sienna	10	@	17
Raw "	10	@	17

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
Corner of Fulton & William Streets, New York,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE, COLORS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, AND VARNISHES.
Varnish Factory, Newark, N. J.
Frederick W. Devoe. James F. Drummond. Frederick Saunders, Jr. J. Seaver Page.

JOHNSTON'S PATENT
Standard Dry Sized Kalsomine,
READY FOR USE.
MANUFACTURED AT
DRY KALSOMINE
AND
FRESCO PAINT WORKS,
206 WATER ST., late 372 Pearl St., NEW YORK.
JOHNSTON'S PATENT DRY SIZED KALSOMINE AND FRESCO PAINTS TRADE MARK.
☞ The wide-spread popularity of my Patent Kalsomine and Fresco Paints having induced other parties to foist SPURIOUS KALSOMINE upon the market. I caution the public against purchasing any that has not MY NAME and TRADE MARK on the package,
H. M. JOHNSTON, Patentee.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS.
HELLER & MERZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ULTRAMARINE BLUE
FOR PAINTERS, STAINERS, WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WINDOW SHADES MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS, CALICO PRINTERS, INK MANUFACTURERS, MATCH MANUFACTURERS, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
55 Maiden Lane, New York,
FACTORY, NEWARK, N J.
Manufacturers of the
AMERICAN BALL BLUE,
The Best in the Market.

Burnt Umber	10	@	16
Raw "	10	@	16
Van Dyke Brown	10	@	17
Chrome Green	10	@	18
Paris "	25	@	35
English Permanent	35	@	40
Narbonne Verdigris	60	@	70
Indian Red	14	@	20
Venetian Red	10	@	12
Flat Brick Red	12½	@	14
American Vermilion	20	@	30
Chrome Yellow	15	@	25
xford Stone Yellow	15	@	25
Golden Ochre	12	@	15
French "	10	@	12
Patent Dryer, Eng. in bulk....gold	6½	@	....
" " " n cans....gold	....	@	8
" " Am. "	9	@	10
English White Lead....gold	10	@	10½
American Pure White Lead, ..."	8	@	8½
Zinc White V M Co. Green Seal	11	@	12
" " " Red "	10	@	11
" " " G S in poppy oil	..	@	....
" " " R S " "	....	@	....
" " " American	7	@	9
" " " French, in varn.	22	@	25
" " " Am., in varnish	18	@	20
Putty, in bulk	1½	@	2
" in blads	2½	@	3

SANDPAPER.

Discount 15 per cent.

Flint Paper, No. 60 to 1½ and ass'd	$4 25 per ream.
" " No. 2, 2½ and 3	4 75 " "
Roll, Extra Flint Paper, in 50 yard rolls, width 23½ in.	
No. 00 to 1½	9c per yard.
No 2	10c " "
No. 2½	11c " "
No. 3	12c " "
Star Paper, all Numbers	$3 25 per ream.
Emery Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	6 50 " "
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" Cloth, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	18 00 " "
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00, 0, 100, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3
Flour, 120, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 54, 46.

GLUE.

No.	
A Extra	@36
I Extra	@32
I	@27
IX	@22
1¼	@18
1⅜	@16
1½	@15
1⅝	@13
1¾	@11
2	@10
2¼	@ 9
2½	@ 8

VARNISHES.

AMERICAN.			
Imitation English	per gal.	4 25	@4 75
Wearing Body	"	3 25	@4 25
Coach No. 1	"	1 25	@1 50
No. 2	"	1 00	@1 25
Furniture, Extra No. 1	"	1 25	@1 50
No. 1	"	0 80	@1 25
" No. 2	"	0 75	@1 00
White Copal	"	2 75	@3 00
" Damar	"	1 20	@1 50
" Shellac	"	2 25	@3 25
Gold Size	"	1 75	@2 50
Black Asphaltum	"	0 90	@1 10
Black Baking Japan	"	0 90	@1 25
Finishing Baking	"	1 40	@1 75
Black Paraffine	"	0 45	@0 50
Brown Japan	"	0 75	@1 45
Valentine's coach	"	4 00	@6 00
Rosenberg's Standard Carriage	"	2 75	@3 50
" " House Painters		1 50	@5 00
ENGLISH.			
Harland & Son's	"	5 50	@6 50
Noble & Hoare's	gon	5 50	@6 00
Blundell, Spence & Co's	"	5 00	@....

VARNISH GUMS.

(See also drug list).

Copal, Angola cleaned	per lb.	45	@70
" Benguela cleaned	"	45	@65
" Sierra Leone cleaned	"	31	@33
" Zanzibar A	"	1 00	@1 10
" " A A	"	75	@85
" " A A A	"	....	@55
" Manila	"	6½	@ 7½
Damar, Singapore	"	20	@22
" Batavia	"	23	@24
Kauri, scraped	"	10	@14
" chiseled	"	17	@19
" selected	"	25	@50
Masti	"	1 75	@2 00
Sandrac	"	26	@31
Shellac, native	"	....	@22
" 2d English		20	@21
D C. gold.	"	22	@25
garnet, gold	"	....	@18
bleached	"	....	@29

WINDOW GLASS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN, SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15..	$7 50	$6 75	$6 25	$5 75
11x14 to 16x24....	8 50	7 75	7 25	6 50
18x22 to 20x30....	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x36 to 24x30....	12 25	10 75	9 00	....
26x28 to 24x36....	13 00	11 50	9 75	....
26x36 to 26x44....	14 50	13 25	10 75	....
26x46 to 30x50....	15 00	14 00	11 25	....
30x52 to 30x54....	16 00	14 50	13 00	....
30x56 to 34x56....	17 25	15 50	13 50	....
34x58 to 34x60....	18 25	17 25	15 00	....
36x60 to 40x60....	20 75	18 75	17 25	....

DOUBLE

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15..	$12 00	$11 00	$10 00	$9 00
11x14 to 16x24	13 75	12 50	11 75	10 5
18x22 to 20x30....	17 25	15 75	14 00	....
15x36 to 24x30....	19 75	17 25	14 50	....
26x28 to 24x36....	21 00	18 50	15 75	....
26x36 to 26x44....	23 25	21 25	17 25	....
26x46 to 30x50....	24 00	22 50	18 00	....
30x52 to 30x54....	25 75	23 25	19 25	....
30x56 to 34x56....	27 75	25 00	21 75	....
34x58 to 34x60....	29 25	27 75	24 00	...
36x60 to 40x60....	33 25	30 00	27 75	....

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Sizes above— $10 00 per box extra for every five inches.

All sizes over 82 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket.

An additional 10 per cent will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide.

PONSŒLION, A NEW PIGMENT.

BY LEWIS THOMPSON.

It has been proved that the bisulphuret of carbon, like cyanogen, possesses a power of uniting directly with metals without the intervention of oxygen or any similar body, and hence it has received in that form a distinguishing name, "Erythrogen".

Guided by this property an attempt was made to discover whether erythrogen could displace cyanogen from any of its combinations, and in making this attempt, it was not only discovered that cyanogen can be so displaced, but also that in so doing two hitherto unknown compounds are produced, both fo which possess very remarkable qualities. The first experiment was made upon a sample of coal-gas known to contain a rather large proportion of bisulphuret of carbon, and it was conducted thus:—A set of Leibig bulbs were charged with a solution of caustic potash, in which a quantity of bicyanide of mercury had been previously dissolved, and the coal-gas in question was then slowly passed through the bulbs with the following results: in a very few minutes the solution became milky, and this continued to increase for several days, with the deposition of a white precipitate, which, however, by a continuance of the experiment, became first gray, then black, and at last of a beautiful scarlet color, thus proving the existence of at least two, perhaps three, different compounds. It required a great many experiments to discover the nature of these compounds, and also a sure and certain method of making them uncombined with each other; but at length all difficulties were overcome, and the following process adopted:—Having ascertained by analysis that the scarlet compound derived nothing from the coal gas but the bisulphuret of carbon contained in it, the gas was abandoned, and pure bisulphuret of carbon employed in its stead in this manner. A strong solution of the cyanide of potassium is to be boiled for several minutes upon binoxide of mercury, or, what answers equally well, the nitric oxide of mercury, sold by apothecaries; it is then to be mixed with three times its bulk of a very strong solution of caustic potash, and when it has become cold it must be cautiously decanted into a Florence flask or other convenient vessel, and a considerable quantity of bisulphuret of carbon added to it with frequent agitation. The mixture assumes in rapid succession a variety of tints, passing from white, yellow, brown, and grey, into black, and if then left to the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere the black is changed into scarlet in the course of twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to the quantity of caustic potash present, the larger the amount of potash the shorter is the time required for the development of the scarlet color; but this change is very soon brought about by the employment of heat, and therefore the flask containing the mixture should be placed in a water bath having the temperature of about 110° F., when in about half an hour the scarlet precipitates will have formed in the flask, and we may distil off and collect the surplus bisulphuret of carbon,

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after which the pigment must be well washed with hot water and carefully dried. As thus obtained, ponsœlion is a scarlet powder of a very brilliant tint, which differs from that of vermilion so slightly that the two substances are very liable to be confounded with each other, but may easily be distinguished by subliming a little of the powder in a small glass tube, when vermilion will retain its red color, but ponsœlion sublimes and forms a jet-black mass, frequently containing numerous metallic spangles that strongly resemble metallic antimony and tellurium, although it becomes red when finely powdered. The tint of ponsœlion is, however, not so purple as that of vermilion, and a very eminent portrait painter has pronounced it "the nearest approach to the natural hue of the European countenance" that he has ever met with. We may therefore conclude that it will come into general use as a pigment, and hence its qualities become an interesting subject of inquiry, and it is satisfactory to find that ponsœlion rivals gold itself in respect to resisting the effect of atmosphere influences, for it is unacted on by any one of the concentrated acids, even when boiling hot, and it is only attacked like gold by *aqua regia* and those fluids which generate chlorine; it is, moreover, unaffected by sulphuretted hydrogen, or any of the hydrosulphurets, and as a paint may fairly be said to be imperishable. Its composition appears to be very peculiar, though a sufficient number of analyses has not yet been made to settle that question beyond the range of doubt. Nevertheless, it seems to consist of one atom of mercury (202); three atoms of sulphur (48); one atom of carbon (6); and one atom of hydrogen (1); thus making 257 as its atomic equivalent and leading us to conclude that it is a hydro-erythride of the protosulphuret of mercury, from whence we may infer that it might be made by a very different process to that above described, and, indeed, we may naturally expect many improvements in the mode of its production.

For example, if we regard ponsœlion as a hydro-erythride of the protosulphuret of mercury, we might expect to form it by merely precipitating a mixed solution of the erythride and sulphuret of potassium by a solution of the protonitrate of mercury; but this experiment has not yet been tried, although if successful it would be a very economical mode of making the pigment.

During the above process there are formed acids of an unknown kind, part of which remain in the liquor combined with the potash, and it was my intention to carry out the investigation of these things to their complete elucidation, but a domestic calamity has so shaken my health that this is now impossible, and therefore I leave the subject unfinished.

A few words, perhaps, require to be said in explanation of the term "ponsœlion." It is derived from the ancient Roman name of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which was Pons Ælii, and as the substance itself was first obtained out of gas made from Newcastle coals, the name can scarcely be objected to as a mere mark of distinction from vermilion, for which purpose alone it is intended. — *Chem. News.*

ON SOME THALLIUM PIGMENTS.

BY THOMAS W. SALTER, F. C. S.

The range of thallium colors exhibited comprises several shades of yellow, orange, red, brown and green. The yellow, orange and red colors are either chromates, bichromates or terchromates. These were obtained by wet processes, both hot and cold, various precipitants and proportions being employed. Of the two brown colors, the orange-brown, or subdued orange, was prepared by the action of continued heat on the orange bichromate; the other is a sulphide of thallium. The two green colors include a brilliant yellow-green and a rich olive-green. The former was obtained by partially decomposing the bichromate of thallium with boracic acid, the latter was deposited on adding a mixed solution of a thallium salt and green vitriol to a mixed solution of chromate and red prussiate of potash. By varying the mode of manufacture, thallium colors can be produced bright or subdue, pale or deep, and of different degrees of transparency. At present the cost of thallium precludes their coming into use as pigments, but it is of importance to the Fine Arts to note all new metals, etc., with a view to testing their fitness for the palette. For the reason stated, the true value of thallium to artists has yet to be ascertained; meanwhile, we have thought the series described would be of interest, as showing the capabilites of thallium as a source of color.

The following is an account of their manufacture.

Lemon Yellow was prepared by adding a very dilute cold solution of ammoniacal chromate of potash to a very dilute cold solution of nitrate of thallium, the resulting precipitate being rendered still paler by subsequent admixture with alumina. The color was washed with cold water by decantation, collected on a filter, and carefully dried on a white porous tile exposed to a warm atmosphere. This mode of washing and drying was adopted in all cases. As regards the strenght of the thallium solution, from 4 to 6 ozs. of the salt were dissolved in 2 quarts of boiling water, the solutions when cold being further diluted if necessary. In one instance where 8 ozs. were so dissolved the solution deposited crystals on standing a night.

Pale Yellow.—Here a hot solution of chromate of potash was added to a cold solution of the thallium. It was found that, by adding dilute ammonia to the moist washed precipitate, the pale yellow assumes a lemon tint. When dried, the yellow was not thus changed by the addition of ammonia. This pale variety fell more quickly than the deeper yellow and orange sorts, and formed a less bulky precipitate. In the moist state it was convertible into deep yellow or orange by the action of more or less bichromate of potash or very dilute nitric acid.

Middle Yellow was produced by carefully and gradually adding very dilute ammonia to the orange obtained in 5, until the desired tint was arrived at. A more direct way of preparing the color is to precipitate the thallium solution with a proper mixture of bichromate and chromate of potash. In the first method chromate of potash may be used instead of ammonia

Deep Yellow resulted on precipitating the thallium nitrate with a mixed solution of 2 parts chromate and 1 part bichromate of potash.

Orange Yellow.—Formed by adding a mixed solution of equal parts chromate and bichromate of potash.

Orange Red.—Made by mixing hot solutions of thallium nitrate and bichromate of potash. The orange precipitates are more bulky than the deep yellow, just as the deep yellow more bulky than the pale and lemon. Moreover, they are easily washed, taking a longer time to settle, and yield more highly-colored washings.

Red.—A boiling mixture of equal parts strong nitric acid and water was added to the washed orange-red precipitate, and the solution suffered to remain a night. The crystalline deposit was then washed with cold water and dried without heat. Unless a large quantity of acid be employed the orange color is but partly dissolved, and the hot liquid requires decantation before being set aside. An inferior red was produced by boiling the orange-yellow, with constant stirring, in a mixture of 75 parts strong acid and 10 parts water.

Orange Brown or Subdued Orange.—By carefully heating the finely-ground orange-red powder over sand the color assumed a brown or subdued-orange shade. On so heating a mixture of equal parts of orange-red and pale yellow, a brownish or subdued yellow was obtained. When the orange-red was ignited for some time in a porcelain crucible the powder fused and liquefied, becoming solid on cooling, and turning out of the crucible in the form of a highly-polished mahogany cone, very weighty and very hard. This yielded on grinding a rich orange-brown powder of a gritty texture.

Green.—The yellow chromate of thallium was intimately mixed with three times its weight of boracic acid and carefully ignited in a clay crucible. A small quantity of boiling water was added to the green mass thus formed, the color being afterward washed with cold. By varying the proportions, either a yellow, yellowish-green, or blue-green may be produced, according as the chromate is more or less decomposed.

Olive Green.—A mixed solution of thallium nitrate, with half its weight of green vitriol, was added to a mixed solution of chromate of potash, with half its weight of red prussiate.

As a rule, the stability of a color is more severely tried in water than in oil and on this account the former was selected as the trial medium. It may be remembered that, the sulphide being more or less brown or black, the writer conjectured that the chromates "would be liable to suffer from a foul atmosphere." Strange to say, experiment proved this conclusion to be wrong, showing—not for the first time—how liable are theory and practice to clash in the case of colors. A range of water-rubs of thallium chromates and a water-rub of white lead were shut up in a room, filled with sulphuretted hydrogen gas with the result that, while the lead was completely blackened, the color of the chromates was quite unchanged. As regards exposure to the light and air, the *Lemon Yellow* altogether lost its brilliant purity of hue, assuming a blackish-green shade; the *Pale Yellow* similarly suffered to a less extent; the *Middle Yellow* lost its beauty in a still less degree; the *Deep Yellow* became somewhat dull; the *Orange Yellow*, *Orange Red*, and *Orange Brown* were scarcely altered; the *Green* changed from a yellow-green to a blue-green; the *Olive Green* blackened in hue; while the *Brown* became whitish and chalky in the dark portion of the rub, partly disappearing in the middle and wholly vanishing in the tin wash. Pure, brilliant, of good body, working well, and entering kindly into admixture, the deep yellow and orange chromates of thallium might fairly lay claim to a place on the palette but for the presence there of superior and far cheaper pigments of the same class of color. With the deep yellow and orange cadmium sulphides at hand however, the introduction of thallium chromates would be superfluous, even if their excessive costliness were not a bar to commercial success.—*Chemical News.*

ENGLISH PATENTS FOR MAKING PAINTS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

VARNISH SUBSTITUTE.

A.D. 1857, August 4.

Prince, Alexander.—"A substitute for varnish, turpentine, and oil in the manufacture or mixing of paints and pigments to be employed for coating or covering wood, metal, glass, and other substances, to preserve them from atmospheric influences and fire." This substance, named by the patentee "perenator," is a combination of silicate with one, "two, or more basic bodies, for instance potash, soda, sulphate of soda, commonly called Glauber's salt, Seignett's salt tartar, kali, or nitrate of soda." It may be produced either by melting the silicate with one or more of the basic bodies, or by "a solution of the silicate in a concentrated caustic lye;" it may also be obtained "as a secondary product in the the shape of slag."

The following is the mode of preparation as described: Pound the purest quartz and thoroughly mix it with calcinated soda, purified potash, and finely pounded charcoal, in the proportion of 10 parts of quartz, 2·3 of soda, 2·9 of potash, and 0·5 of charcoal. Put the mixture into a fire clay or iron crucible and melt with a red heat; when cold, pound, wash, and dissolve in boiling water; the quantity of water "is regulated by the degree of consistency of which the fluid is required," 100 parts of water to from 10 to 25 of solid matter. It is best to allow the mass when perfectly dissolved "to evaporate to about 50 per cent of solid matter and thus produce a jelly," which can be easily reduced to the required consistence for use by mixing with soft cold water. "To render the sulphuret of potassium which the fluid may contain entirely inocuous, a little oxide of copper or some litharge is added in course of boiling. The perenator is applicable "as a coating by itself or as a binding medium in lieu of linseed, poppy, or turpentine oil." To all colors (except vegetable colors) must be added "from 6 to 30 per cent of either finely precipitated whiting or artificial sulphate of baryta;" the latter ingredient, mixed with the perenator without any admixture of color, produces a durable and "very cheap white paint."

The Buffalo *Courier* says: "The Cornell lead works have been making extensive changes and improvements in machinery for screening and preparing white lead, and now are running full to keep up with spring orders. Instead of separating the white lead from the blue or metallic by the usual method of washing, no water at all is used, but by an ingenious system of screens and rollers the lead is ground much more efficiently than by the old method. The blue lead is entirely removed, giving a finer grain and more perfect color. This establishment gives constant employment to forty men."

GOLD AND SILVER BRONZE POWDERS.

A gold bronze powder is made by melting together in a crucible over a clear fire, equal parts of sulphur and white oxide of tin. Stir until they become a yellow flaky powder. Silver bronze is made by melting together 2 lbs. each of tin and bismuth, and adding 1 lb. of quicksilver. Pound altogether into a powder.—*Ibid.*

CHROME BLUE.

M. Gaston Bong.—The following materials are intimately mixed and strongly calcined with free access of air:—

Boric acid	15 parts
Alumina	15 "
Carbonate of magnesia	20 "
Chromate of baryta	2 "

—*Bull. Chem.*

SOLID SULPHURIC ACID.

A large manufactory in Bohemia, Nordhausen, are shipping sulphuric acid in the shape of the solid anhydride. It is put up in soldered boxes of tinned iron, the solid acid having at ordinary temperatures but little action upon this metal. Besides the ease of transportation thus afforded, the high degree of concentration of the acid in this condition renders its use in certain chemical operations much more valuable than the ordinary material.

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As a general shipping package they are unequalled; being strongly bound, they will stand any amount of rough handling, and can be shipped without casing.

TRADE PARGETIZED MARK.

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Even Weights—3's, 4's and 5's.
For Sale in Lots to suit by
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72 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Tennant & Co.
ST. ROLLOX, GLASGOW.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g,. April. 23.

There is no great change to report in this market this week. There is a steady demand for heavy chemicals, but prices have not much improved.

Carbonated soda ash has been taken to the extent of 350 tons 48 per cent at 1 55@1 65c gold and 50 cks in lots at 1 65@1 70c gold.

Caustic ash is ruling rather quiet and easy. Johnson's is held at 1¾c gold. We hear of sales of 100 tons, brand not stated, at 1 60c gold.

Caustic soda is a trifle weaker for high test, with a disposition shown on the part of holders to sell extra parcels below last week's quotations. Sales were made during the week of 50 drums 70 per cent at 3⅝c gold, and 150 drums on private terms.

Sal soda—There are orders in town for large parcels at 1 10 but it is hard to buy under 1⅛@1 15, the last figure being generally asked, but 1⅛c will buy, with 1 10 quoted in Baltimore. We hear of sales of 100 tons on spot at 1⅛@1 15 and 125 tons to arrive at 1 15. In a jobbing way from store 1 3-16 is asked with sales of 100 cks in lots at this figure.

Bleach is quiet, there is only a small local business doing most of the outside trade being monopolized by Boston. Sales have been made during the week of 150 cks 35 per cent. at 1¾c and 100 cks at 1 30@1 35 currency.

Bicarb soda is in fair jobbing demand, and prices are steady. Sales 200 kegs English at 3¾@3 80; American is held at 3¼@3½c with no sales reported.

Brimstone is quiet; we do not hear of any large transactions. Quotations are nominally $26@27 gold for 2nds. The last lot of 3ds has been closed out and buyers have paid $25 gold per ton from store for it.

Nitrate of soda is selling in jobbing lots at 3⅛@3⅝c gold. We hear that there are at least two cargoes on the way outside of parties who claim to have exclusive contracts, and others are already shipped or about to be.

Saltpetre is quiet and is held at 6½c gold for crude and 8@10c currency is asked for refined.

Arsenic—Sales have been made of 200 kegs Garlands at 2¾c gold; outside brands can be had at 2½c gold.

Carbonate of ammonia is selling in small jobbing lots at 16c.

Oxalic acid—We hear of sales of 50 cks at 9¼c. We hear that oxalic acid adulterated with Epsom salts has lately been put upon the market. It is said that parties buy original packages, open, and adulterate them, and sell them again for original packages.

Cream tartar is firm at 24@24½c and manufacturers report that they are sold ahead.

Argols are quiet and no sales of importance have been made since our last.

Alum—American is in moderate demand with sales of 50 bbls lump at 2¾c currency and 50 bbls ground at 2⅝c.

American acetate of lime is in good demand, but the consumption of Paris green has caused such a demand for acetic acid that there is not much acetate to be had and the market is rather stiff. Acetic acid has sold to the extent of 150,000 lbs at 4@4½c.

White sugar of lead has not changed since our last and the demand has not improved. There is a fair demand for brown and considerable sales have been made at 7¼@7¾c, the former is quoted for large parcels only.

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1878.

Business in this market has been somewhat quiet for the past week. Prices are firm and promise to go higher. Stocks are not by any means large and arrivals are few.

Carbonated Soda Ash—Sales this week are small and few. Kurtz & Marsh are quoted at 1 60c; jobbing lots are quoted at 1 65@1 80c for Marsh 48 per cent.

Caustic ash is in fair demand with a very small stock on hand; prices are firm and are quoted at 1 65@1 70c.

Refined alkali, 36 per cent, is in very good demand, and holders want 1 65c gold.

Bleaching powders are small in stock, firm in price, and in some little request at 1 40@1 45c.

Sal soda in some demand and is quoted at 1 35@1 40c firm.

Caustic Soda—Prime white, 60@62 per cent, is quoted at 4⅛@4¼c according to quality. Greenbank, 76 per cent, 4⅜c gold; 70@72 per cent, 3¾c gold; De Soto 70@74 per cent are quoted at 3¾c gold.

COOPER BRO'S. & CO. CIRCULAR.

The firmness advised in the Newcastle market some days ago has not been sustained, and prices have considerably declined on account of very limited demand. Prices: Refined alkali, 50@52 per cent., 1⅞d per cent, less 6 per cent; soda crystals £3 5s per ton; English antichlor, £12 5s; foreign £9; soda ash for prompt delivery 48@52 per cent, 1½d less 5 per cent; soda ash for April to December 48@53 per cent 1⅝d less 5 per cent; bleaching powder 35@36 per cent, prompt delivery, £5 2s 6d, less 2½ per cent; bleaching powder 35@36 per cent, April to December delivery, £5 10s. less 2½ per cent.—all f o b Tyne, less usual discount.

Price Current.

PRICES FROM FIRST HANDS.

Acetate of lime, American grey, cy..	....@	
" " brown, cy.	@	2
Acetate of lime, English grey,...carr.	@	4½
" English brown, gold.	@	4½
Alum, Potash Lump	2¾@	3¼
do Powdered	@	3½
do Ammonia Lump	@	2¾
do Powder	@	3¼
Argols, Crude Oporto, gold	7¼@	7½
Argols, " Sicily	16 @	19
Argols, Refined—St. Ant, brown, gold	22½@	23½
" " grey, "	23 @	23½
" " light "	@	25
Arsenic, white, gold	2¾@	2¾
" red, cy	10½@	10½
Ashes, Pot, 1st sort	4½@	5
" " 2d "	@	
" Pearl, 1st sort	6¾@	7
" " 2d "	@	
Ammonia, carbonate, bulk gold	@	16
" muriate (gold)	@	
" Sal,	@	10
Bi Carb. Soda, English, gold	3 75@3	80
" " American kgs., cy.	@	3¼
Bleaching Powders, over 35 p. ct., cy,	1 30@1	40
Borax, Refined	9@	9½
Brimstone, Crude best 2ds ....gold	20 00@26	50
" " 3ds ....gold	@21	00
Chlorate, Potash, gold	18 @	18½
Caustic Soda, 60 per cent	3½@	4
" 70 "	3½@	3¾
Copperas, ordinary	⅞@	1
best grade	1⅛@	1⅜
Cream Tartar, French, gold, in bond.	@	
" " American, gold	24 @	24½
Nitrate of Lead, gold	@	11
" of soda, gold	3½@	3⅝
Oxalic Acid, gold	9¼@	9½
Sal Soda, English, gold	1⅛@	1¼
American, currency	@	1⅛
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48 p. ct., gold	1⅛ @	1⅜
" Caustic	1 60 @	1 65
" New Castle	1 60@	1 62½
" High test Carbonated	1 60@	1 70
" Caustic	1 65@	1 80
" " Refined	1¾@	2
" White Alkali	2¼@	2½
Soda Stannate single	10 @	11
" " double	13 @	15
Sugar Lead, Brown	7¾@	7¾
Sugar Lead, White	19 @	20
Sugar of Lead Liquor, White, gold.	@	5
Sulphuric Acid 60 degrees	@	1
" " 66 "	1¾@	1¾
Tartaric Acid, Crystal, gold, ⅓ Bulk	40 @	41½
Tartaric Acid, Powdered, (J	@	43
Vitriol, Blue, ordinary	7¼@	7½
" " chem. pure	8¾@	9¼
Verdigris dry in stock, gold	26½@27½	

MORT. & CROSS.

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Caustic Soda.

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DYES.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, April 23.

The market for the week is without change. A fair trade is doing in a jobbing way, and a gradual improvement is apparent. Consumers of dyes and dyestuffs limit their orders to current wants and jobbers are not inclined to increase their stocks, though prices are low.

Indigo market is quiet. Orders and purchases are limited to small lots. A few ceroons of Guatemalas and a few cases of Bengals have been sold in a jobbing way at ruling prices. Quotations are unchanged. Bengals 90c@$1 25, and Guatemalas 75@95c gold. Madras in a jobbing way is quoted at 75@78c, and Manila 70@75c currency.

Gambier—The market is quiet though there has been some activity stimulated no doubt by the low figures which ruled early last week, rather than by an increased demand for consumption. We note sale of 600 bales in lots of 100 and 200 bales at about 4c gold. At the close the market is firmer and holders quote for round lots 4⅛c. In a jobbing way sales are made at 4⅜@4½c gold.

Fustic—Demand is small. We note sale early last week of a small lot of 19 tons prime Savanilla at $23. Later arrivals do not find buyers and prices are a little off. The cargo ex-San Juan has been reshipped to Hamburg.

Logwood—Holders are firm at former quotations, though buyers are not inclined to meet their views. Market is quiet and we hear of no sales since our last except cargo per Shannon about 375 tons prime Capewood at $33 currency, and a small cargo Miragoane wood at $19. The lot 358 tons St Marc was sold to arrive.

Cochineal—We hear of no large sales. There has been sold a small lot of Honduras silvers at 56c. In a small way sales are made at 56@58c currency; quotations range from 55@58c. Teneriffe blacks are quoted 56@58c.

Divi divi—There is nothing of interest to note. We hear of no sales except in small way; quotations nominal $45@50.

Cutch remains quiet; 200 bales in lots of 50 to 100 are reported sold at 5⅛@5¼c and case lots at 5⅜@5½c as to quantity. Bale lots are jobbing at 5¾c currency.

Bichrome—There has been no change since our last, and there have been no large lots sold. Scotch is quoted at 11½@11¾c. American is jobbing at 11¾c with small sales.

Sumac continues dull. Late arrivals have gone into store. Dalia is selling in small lots at $95@100. We hear of no sales of other brands. Virginia is jobbing at $55@60. Demand light.

Archills and archill extracts are in steady demand. Archills are quoted, the single at 8c and the double at 10c gold, for jobbing lots. French diamond S 28c gold; Poirrier's standard 23@25c gold, as to quantity; French "T C" 17@21c gold, as to quality and quantity. The English extracts are quoted at 14@22c gold.

Albumen of the better qualities is selling in jobbing lots only. Lots can be bought at 20c for prime. Imported is quoted at 20c. Domestic 20c for prime. We understand that there have been lately shipped to England 30,000 lbs. prime domestic, and that an offer for 30,000 lbs. more at 17c has been made and declined.

Binarseniate of soda is quoted at 7c.

Anilines—The spring trade for aniline colors of the various brands continues good. Aniline salt is quoted for crystals at 35@40c gold; for cake 30@33c; aniline oil, prime, 28@35c gold. English 28@30c gold.

Logwood extracts are in steady demand. Domestic solid is quoted at 9½@10c currency. Liquid imported, as to quantity and strength, 7½@10c gold.

Safflower extract is in current demand, and is quoted at $3 75 gold, for Burton's English brand; French, Petard's $3 75 for jobbing lots.

Cudbear—There is no special demand at this season but is selling in small lots. It is quoted for L & M standard French "T C" brand, at 16@25c gold, as to quality and quantity. Poirrier 13@30c; E S & C 20@30c; Smith's, Eng., No 1, 14c, superfine 18½c.

Chestnut extract is selling in small parcels at 6@8c gold.

Quercitron Extract—French prime is quoted at 22½c gold. American at 6½c currency. Flavine 35@40c currency.

Carmine of indigo is in current demand; quoted for ordinary grades 75c@$1 10 gold; French 75c@$1 gold by the keg. Highly concentrated extracts are held at $3 50@4 50.

Indigo extract is in demand for small lots. Imported is quoted at 12½@25c gold, as to quality and quantity. L. & M English standard 11½@16c currency; French standard E S & C 14c currency; American prime is held at 11@13c currency. Indigotine, French, $6@6 25. German $4@4 50.

Sumac Extract.—Demand is fair French prime is sold at 7@9c and cobcentrated extract paste at 15c gold; English 7@8½c gold. The solid English extract is quoted at 16@17c gold as to quantity.

Fustic extract is in good demand for jobbing lots. French is quoted at 12@18c gold, as to quality; prime 18c gold; American is firm at 12@13c currency. and is in good demand.

London Blue and Mordant—Demand steady. Manufacturers prices have been reduced and are for Mordant 22c, L B 10c in original packages.

Super oxalate of tartar is selling at 25c currency.

Stannate of soda is in fair demand, quoted at 10½c for 25 per cent; 14½c for 40 per cent; 50 per cent 18c gold. Two tons sold at 14½c.

Ultramarine—American is in fair demand, and is quoted from 14@20c currency with increasing sales. Imported is held from 18@20c. Superior grades 25@28c.

Price Current.

DYES.

The prices given below are for whole lots Buyers in small quantities must expect to pay an advance.

Acid Picric Best Crystal gold.....		45 @	50
" Rosalic....	"	85 @	90
Alizarine, artificial.....gold		32 @	
Albumen, egg prime.....gold		85 @	90
" blood, good to prime		19 @	20
" " 2d quality.....cy.		12 @	18
Annatto, prime L. L. R.....		25 @	28
" F.....		28 @	30
Aniline Oil, Eng.....gold		@	28
" Salt.....		35 @	45
Archill, ext. fine Liquor... .....gold		15½@	25
" weed, double.....gold		@	10
" " single....		@	8
Barbary Root, currency.....		5½@	5¾
Berries, Persian (gold).....		16 @	18
Bi Chromate Potash Scotch, cy.....		11¾@	11¾
" " American, cy.		11¾@	12
Carmine of Indigo .....gold		75 @1	10
Cochineal, Honduras, 1st ℔ lb., gold		55 @	57
2nd " "		50 @	52
Mexican..... " "		50 @	53
Teneriffe Silver " "		54 @	56
Black... ..... "		55 @	58
Cudbear, French..... " "		13 @	30
" English..... " "		14½@	18½
Cutch..... " "		5¼ @	5¾
Cochineal Ammoniac....		2 45@3	50
Divi Divi ℔ ton.....		45 @	60
Extract Logwood, bulk...℔ lb, gold.		7½@	9
" " dry curr.		9½@	10
" of Safflower..... " gold		3 75@	4 00
" Sumac, English.. " gold		7½@	8½
" " French... " "		9 @	10
" Persian Berries, French "		55 @	64½
" Sapan, French..... ... "		30 @	....
" Barbary, French..... "		40 @	....
" Chestnut..... ...		6 @	8
" Fustic..... " "		14 @	20
" " Am..... " curr		12 @	14
" Indigo..... .....gold		11½@	25
" Quercitron, French....gold		20 @	22½
" " Am. .....curr		@	6½
Flavine, currency.....		32 @	40
Fustic, per ton, gold.....		$20 @	23
Gambier Bales.....℔ lb. gold		4½@	4¾
Garancine..... " "		8½@	12
Indigotine, Eng. ex. fine.....4 00		@5	00
" French.....5 00		@6	50
Indigo, Bengal..... " "		90 @1	25
" Madras..... " curr.		75 @	80
" Manila..... "		70 @	76
" Guatemala..... .....gold		75 @	95
" Caracas..... ..... "		90 @1	10
Irish Moss..... "		5¼@	
Lac Dye..... ... .℔ lb gold		....@	10
Madder, Dutch,.....gold		5¼@	6
" French..... "		4 @	5
" Extract of single.....		.. .@	50
Myrabolans.... .....curr		. .@	6
Nitrate of Iron (com.)..... per lb.		2½@	3
" " " (true).. .... " "		6 @	6½
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo		20 @	22
Prussiate Potash Am. yellow, cy....		23 @	24
" " Red, cy.....		....@	60
Quercitron Bark		1¾@	2
Safflower .... curr.		25 @	28
Sago Flour, gold.....		3½@	4
Sumac, Sicily, low grades ℔ ton curr.		55 @	58
" " high grades ..... "		90 @	1 00
" Virginia		55 00@	60 00
Starch, per lb, currency...		3½@	3¾
Turmeric, ℔ lb, gold		4¾ @4¾	
Ultramarine Domestic, ...curr.		15 @	20
" German,..... gold.		....@	30
Vanadiate Ammonium, gold.....		6 @6	75
Woad, English, currency.....		11 @	...
" German, currency..... ...		10 @	.

CHIPPED DYEWOODS, &C.

Logwood, per lb.....	....@	1¾
" Campeachy, per lb.....	....@	1¾
" Laguna, per lb.... ..... for ground ¼c per lb added.	2@	2½
Sumac, Sicily 1st's, per lb.....	. .@	5¼
" " 2d's, per lb..... ..	....@	3
" American, per lb....	....@	4
Fustic, com, per lb.....	1½ @	1¾
" Cuba, per lb.....	1¾@	2
Hypernic wood ,per lb	....@	3¼
Nic wood, per lb.....	2¾@	2¾
Redwood, per lb..... e..... .	2¾@	2¾
Red Sanders, per lb.....	3 @	3¼
Camwood, per lb....	3¼@	3¾
Peachwood, per lb	3¾@	3¾
Barwood, per lb..... .	2¾@	2¾
Green Ebony, per lb.....	4 @	4¼

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Edited by

WM. O. ALLISON,

N. C. WHITE,

Paris Agent of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, H. MAHLER, 16 Rue de la Grange Batelliere, Paris, France.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1878.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There is nothing of special interest to note in the market since our last issue. A fair jobbing trade is being done in most lines, and a healthy increase in the volume of business is not to be denied. No contingencies upon which speculation to any extent can be predicted have arisen, though the failure of some out of town houses has forced upon the market some goods which have consequently been sold below the ruling prices. With this exception prices have been steadily maintained, with a tendency generally upward. We hear of no more failures of moment, though a few small lame ones out of town have hasted to avail themselves of a last chance at the Bankrupt Law. It is most evident that we have reached bottom.

Our local money market still continues quite easy and rates on call loans for Government collaterals have been 5 to 6 per cent.

Prime commercial paper sells readily at 5 to 6 per cent.

Government bonds have been active.

The closing prices bid on Monday were as follows:

U S 6s 1881, reg....	107⅝
U S 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝
U S 5s, 1881, reg	104
U S 5s, 1881, coupon	104⅝
U S 5-20s, '65, new reg	104¼
U S 5-20s, '65, new coupon	104¼
U S 5-20s, 1867, reg	107¼
U S 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107¼
U S 5-20s, 1868, reg	110
U S 5-20s, 1868 coupon	110
U S 10-40s reg	105¾
U S 10-40s, coupon	105¾
U S currency 6s	118½

Foreign exchange has been quiet.

The closing prices on Monday were as follows:

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4 87
Do sight, nominal	4 89½
Do 60 days, actual	4 86¼@4 86¾
Do sight actual	4 88¾@4 89¼
Cable transfers	4 90 @4 89
Commercial sterling, prime long	4 85½@4 86
Do do good	4 84 @4 85½
Paris, Bankers, 60 days	5 13¾@5 15
sight	5 11¾@5 13⅛
Antwerp, bankers, 60 days	5 13¾@5 16¼
Do sight	5 11¾@5 13⅛
Swiss, bankers, 60 days	5 13¾@5 15
sight	5 11¾@5 13⅛
Reichsmarks, (4), bankers, 60 days	95¾@96
Do sight	96¼@96½
Guilders' bankers, 60 days	40⅛@40½
Do sight	40⅜@40½

Gold has been a little higher. The prices each day were as follows: Tuesday, 100¼@100⅜; Wednesday, 100¼@100⅜; Thursday, 100⅜@100⅜; Friday, (holiday); Saturday, 100⅜@100½; Monday, 100⅛@100¼.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

The matter of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. came up again for hearing before the new District Judge, Mr. Choate. It came up here on a motion for a second composition meeting of the creditors. The motion was met by some serious objections on the part of Ex-Judge Hull, counsel of the opposing creditors. These objections, if sustained, will be an end of the compromise which is proposed on the part of the bankrupts, and they will in that case necessarily be driven to bankrupt proceedings and discharge when they shall show themselves entitled to it. The following in brief are the points made: 1. The original petition of the bankrupts was not signed by Charles A. Gillis, on the theory that he was a special partner and creditor to the amount of $178,437.25. It turned out on the subsequent proceedings and in the investigations that Gillis was no special partner at all, and instead of being a creditor he was a debtor. As such he is liable to the creditors, and instead of sharing with the creditors in the assets, he was bound to contribute to the extent of his means in the payment of the debts of the concern. This omission it has been sought to remedy by lately procuring the signature of Gillis to the petition. But Judge Blatchford recognized the addition of this name, and as its regularity was questioned he d the matter for further advisement. Tois is the substance of the first point made on the hearing last Saturday. 2. The second point is to the effect that the proceedings thus far are void for fraud. This is predicated upon the facts (1.) That Gillis was represented at the meeting of creditors and voted in favor of the compromise as a creditor to the amount of $125,000, thus in effect voting into his own pocket $46,875, or 37½ per cent of the alleged baselers claim of $125,000. (2.) Frederick Brown voted on a claim of $53,614.49, when he was a creditor for about $4,000 only, the notes he held against the firm having been surrendered to the assignee. (3) A. L. Scoville & Co. were represented at the meeting and cast their vote by attorney as creditors for $65,823 50, whereas they were creditors only to the amount of $9,145 29. (3.) The third point is to the effect that in fact less than the required number and amount of creditors voted in favor of the acceptance of the compromise, when the list is weeded of the factitious and irregular claims. In proof of this it appears that $380,345 of the liabilities are made up of exchange notes and checks and fictitious claims. The facts upon which these points are predicated appear upon the papers. Other points, formal and technical, are made, but our readers will be interested only in the substantial matters of fact. The Judge holds these objections under advisement, although they were fully and elaborately argued by the lawyers. We will not anticipate the judgment of the court, but whether or not they are held to be valid in this stage of the proceedings, the same questions may and will be again raised on the final hearing for the confirmation of the composition, which must take place after a second meeting of the creditors, an order for which was asked in the proceedings of Saturday. In that event, therefore, we have not seen the end of this case.

WESTERN WHOLESALE DRUG ASSOCIATION.

We promised in our last that we would again recur to the proceedings of their late meeting at Louisville, Ky. The interest and spirit of the members, and the subjects which were discussed, in connection with the avowed purposes of the organization, render their discussions of paramount importance and general interest to the whole trade. The following, which is the Preamble of the Constitution, briefly foreshadows the aims of the organization: "In order to create a permanent social feeling between the wholesale druggists of the West—to obliterate the feeling of distrust and jealousy that seems to exist—to correct excessive and unmercantile competition—to remove, by concert of action, all evils and customs that are against good policy and sound business principles—to establish rules and regulations, that all differences and grievances may be fairly and equitably adjusted."

PATENT MEDICINES.

One of the topics discussed was the jobbing trade in "proprietary goods." We have heretofore alluded to this matter in connection with the effort made a year or more ago to bring about an understanding and co-operation between manufacturers and jobbers. The system of rebates then agreed upon does not seem to have resulted in any special improvement or in the removal of causes of dissatisfaction among dealers. This was anticipated in the start by most of the dealers in the East; and although many of the larger manufacturers have to their utmost seconded the efforts of dealers, the mass of manufacturers have not assented or manifested any disposition to further the ends of the moving parties. As we suggested at the time, the difficulty lies in the very nature of the case and the trade, a difficulty which is now recognized by the Western dealers. Their goods are placed upon the market without regard to value. A system of advertising, judicious or injudicious, is used that compels the jobber to buy them from the manufacturer or proprietor at any price that he may choose to put upon them. And many manufacturers are inclined to ignore the trade, using terms in expression of their disdain more forcible than genteel Again, many dealers, getting hold of a lot of goods which have been forced upon the market, claim the right and do not hesitate to shade prices, while others will not brook dictation as to prices for any goods which they own and which they wish to sell. This month in our own market there was a large sale of a patent medicine at 50 per cent discount from the catalogue price. It will probably be found in the end that no standard of prices for any class of merchandise can be sustained by conventional methods; that in the long run, goods are worth only what they will bring in market, and any artificial arrangement will result only in crippling the honest dealer or manufacturer, or, in other words, will make an opportunity for the unscrupulous, whereby they will profit at the expense of the conscientious dealer, who relying upon the good faith of others seeks to carry out any agreement in this regard. The absence, too, of any relation between the catalogue price and actual cost of patent medicines and nostrums is another difficulty in the way, placing as it does the proprietor in a position quite independent of both the jobber or retail dealer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of the OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER:

MR. EDITOR:—After the publication of my article on the adulteration of cudbear by aniline, which appeared in a recent number of your paper, I noticed in the next issue a short article on the same subject. In that article the writer stated that there was a method of accurately testing cudbear for anilines, but described none. As I assumed only to suggest a quick method of testing, so simple as to be available to the ordinary dyer, I propose now to give a suggestion for an analytical method, which I have used with very satisfactory results, and which I believe to be both very simple and new. There are several ways of testing for anilines in dye colors, which indeed is a simple matter when the dye is soluble in water, pure ether, weak alkali, or any of the solvents in which the aniline does not dissolve. In case of aniline reds in cudbear, I proceed as follows: The sample of cudbear is thoroughly rubbed in a wedgewood mortar with a mixture of one part sulphuric acid and three of water. The solution thus formed is filtered upon paper and the filtrate is made slightly alkaline with weak solution of caustic soda, which turns the cudbear solution violet when the least excess is added. This violet liquid is filtered and the filter well washed with water containing salt and a very little ammonia. The filter is then dried thoroughly at a gentle heat and the aniline red, which if present will be seen as a purple sediment on the filter, is now well washed in absolute alcohol which allowed to evaporate spontaneously on a weighed dish will leave the aniline red in greenish crystals which can be weighed with the dish and the per cent thus obtained.

F. W. ARVINE.

SOUTH BOSTON, April 23, 1878.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1878.

There are actually no new features in business to chronicle, unless it may be the slight falling off in volume from the trade of the last two or three weeks. Merchants are complaining of reduced sales from some unknown cause during the week just past, and what little business has been transacted is in small lots. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency in most all kinds of merchandise, which is certainly encouraging to dealers, if not to consumers. Most all classes of goods have beeen sold at bottom prices so long now that a change will be very acceptable. The fluctuation in the price of gold has something to do yet with our markets; this fluctuation is very slight, but it leaves business men in a state of uncertainty as to the future which militates against large transactions. Gold for itself does not seem to be wanted particularly, as is seen from the fact that where it has been offered it is refused in favor of paper money; the public only seem to be anxious that it should go to par, and they are perfectly satisfied with paper as a circulating medium. It is the general opinion that when par is reached confidence will be restored, and affairs will then take a turn for the better; until that event, we must hobble along as we have been doing for some time past One of the results of seeking an outlet abroad for surplus productions has been made manifest during the week by an order from the Chilian Government for 3,000 barrels of rosin to be shipped at once. The order was received by the Loper Bros. Wm. H. Mitchell, who was obliged to suspend some time since, has been unable to make any satisfactory settlement, and has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Mitchell still conducts his business at the old stand. S. P. Wetherell & Co. will, I hear, be able to make a settlement, and have very nearly completed their arrangements for so doing.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of A. Klipstein, which will be found in another column. Mr. K. has been established several years in the trade, and has lately been made sole agent in this country for Bindschedler A Busch, one among the large and reliable European manufacturers of aniline colors. Through Mr. K.'s activity, energy and reliability, they may hope to extend their trade and make a reputation for their products in this country. Mr. K. is also the agent for the specialties for print works manufactured by C. L. Crutor's & Co., of Mulhouse; also for Ferd. Petersen's, Fuchsin's & Brown's. He is also agent of Pommier & Co., of Gennevillier (near Paris) who manufacture archils, cudbear, etc., and of Kunheim & Co., Barton, who are well-known producers of oxalic acid, etc., and also for the manufacturers of A. K. and F. F. & C. brands of French and English dyewood extracts. Mr. K. also imports other dyes and chemicals for print works, dyers, bleaching, woolen, cotton, silk and paper mills. In another advertisement our readers are informed that Mr. K. has the sole agency for the well-known "Elephant" brand of aluminous cake which has been so long in use in this country.

THE NEW TARIFF.

It is claimed by Mr. Wood that his bill will produce a revenue of $140,620,130 a year, which is a gain of $9,663,643 over last year's custom receipts. But the official experts say that the revenue from the bill cannot exceed $120,000,000. The question is whether Mr. Wood, who is prejudiced in favor of his own pet, or the officials who are desirous of making a good revenue, are the most likely to be correct. The latter are more likely to be the best informed on the subject, and their opinion is entitled to more weight than that of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The fact undoubtedly is that it is a crude measure, and in many of its features inconsistent with itself. It is not claimed to be a protective measure, while as a revenue tariff it an utter failure. Many of its provisions seem specially directed against manufacturers as a class. Utterly iguoring our home industries or positively loading them with burdens, by unjust discriminations, it does not furnish any compensating benefit in the way of revenue.

DIGEST OF DECISIONS OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Customs) FOR YEAR 1878.

Turkey Red—Duty on.—This was an appeal from decision of Collector of Port of Philadelphia assessing a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, under Schedule M. of Revised Statutes, on certain so-called Turkey red, which was returned by the appraiser as colors not otherwise provided for. The appraiser reported that the article was not an oxide of iron or colcothar, in a pure state, but was mixed with earths, and it furthermore appeared that the Collector at New York had levied a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on similar merchandise. An inspection of the sample shows that the article is similar to those mentioned in decision of Department dated March 4th, 1875, in which it was held that forms of oxide of iron, like Venetian red, Indian red, etc., prepared for use as pigments in which other preparations enter, are not entitled to free entry as pure oxides of iron. The claim of importers that it should be free of duty as such oxide is therefore rejected and decision affirmed.—Decisions, 1878, No. 3500.

American Bags Exported filled with Foreign Dyewoods Ground in United States — Dutiable on Re importation —The law providing for the re-import of bags, barrels, etc., which have been exported filled applies to those which were filled with an article the *produce* of the United States, and it was held that foreign dyewoods, though ground in the United States are not domestic produce within the meaning of the law, and therefore that the bags, etc., on re-importation are not entitled to free entry. —Decisions, 1878, No. 3511.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DRUGS.

Chicago, Ills—C Kerr has given a mortgage.

A H Waggener & Co have a judgment against them.

Sterling—W J Galt is dead.

Waterloo, Ia—Wangler Bros have given a mortgage.

Beverly, Mass—F H Allen has sold out.

Holyoke—L M Williams has done the same.

Rowley—B W Bartlett has done the same to E Bailey.

Jerome, Mich—W W Devine & Co keep them company to H S Walworth.

Litchfield—J C White & Co have dissolved, J E White retiring.

Sarcoxie, Mo—M A Gill has been closed by the Sheriff.

Brooklyn, N Y—Edward A Sayre has renewed a mortgage.

New York—E F Blanchfield has a judgment against him.

Still Water—E C Collamer has left town.

Waterford—M J Davis has a judgment against him.

Cincinnati, O—K B Ashfield is dead.

Chas Faust has given a mortgage.

Phila, Pa—W H Almeida is dead.

Bryan, Tex—H E Muse has sold out to R B McLelland.

Leesburg, Va—Edwards & Hutchin on have dissolved and R H Edwards is alone.

Lynchburg—John H Seay has sold out.

New Market, Can—John Bentley has been burnt out.

Toronto—Pearce & Harvey have dissolved and J H Pearce continues.

PAINTS.

Rochester, N Y—Jas Gossnell Jr, has a judgment against him.

NEW INVENTIONS.

(Specifications furnished for 50 cents).

OIL PRESSES.

This invention relates to certain improvements in presses used in rendering oil from fish; and it consists in the special construction and arrangement of parts which are fully set forth. The peculiar construction and arrangement of the presses gives the necessary strength and rigidity without in any way impeding the flow of the oil.

OIL TANKS, CANS AND CABINETS.

Of these we have the following: First—Oil tank, self measuring, and consists in the combination of parts, "whereby I am enabled to pump the oil from a barrel, or other vessel, directly into the tank, and with the same pump that I pump into the tank I fill all of the measures located in the top of the tank. Under the bottom of the tank is located a valve, that is operated by a rod from above, by which the pump is cut off from the oil in the tank, and connected with the oil in the barrel, thus enabling the operator to fill the measures directly from the barrel or tank, as may be preferred." Second.—Tanks for storage, so constructed in the arrangement of tanks as to insure a tank full of liquid, and in the provision of water-chambers and passage-ways, all for the purpose as more fully described. The object of the invention is to prevent the accumulation of vapors arising from the oils, and to prevent the generation of oil vapors in hot weather, as described. One theory of the invention is that oil vapors, with the proper admixture of air, will ignite spontaneously at temperatures long before heat becomes visible. Third.—Oil cabinet. This invention consists in the construction and arrangement of an oil cabinet with an interior revolving structure upon which the oil-cans are arranged, and each can provided with its corresponding drip-cup and funnel, as set forth. It is intended for druggists' use, as also for grocers, painters, and others, and may be constructed in any shape. Fourth (*a*).—Oil can, having a jacket held in place by a wire on the inside of jacket, forming an integral part thereof. The object is to furnish an oil can strong and durable, and not liable to be injured by careless handling or transportation. (*b*).—Oil can, consisting of a glass oil-holder with a graduated scale, a metallic fixed cover having a spout, a vent-tube, a filling nozzle, and a bail, and a shielding and supporting base. The cover and the base are secured to the glass body in a peculiar manner, rendering it safe to handle and carry the can by means of its cover-attached bail. The measure of the oil is always seen, thus preventing short measure by dealers, and showing at all times the quantity on hand. Fifth.—Cans for packing and shipping paints, &c., and consists in the combination of devices and appliances as fully described in letters patent.

MACHINES FOR PAINTING BARRELS—IMPROVEMENT.

This invention relates to devices for painting barrels; and consists in chucks for receiving the revolving barrel in contact with brushes and mechanism for bearing the barrel away, and other appliances, set forth and claimed.

PENCILS, LEAD.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of pencils for which a patent was granted to Johann L. Faber, August 13, 1861, No. 33,034. My improvement consists in the combination, with a hollow handle bored out to receive the lead, and with a split tube connected to said handle, of a ferrule fitted to the handle, and provided with a screw-thread at its open end, and of a screw clamping cap, provided with a screw-thread to fit the thread of the ferrule, so that both the screw-clamping cap and the ferrule can be readily made of sheet metal, and that, while all the advantages of the Faber pencil above named are retained, the cost of manufacturing the article is materially reduced.

MEDICAL OINTMENT.

This invention relates to that class of compounds known as "salves," composed of a variety of ingredients having medicinal qualities; and consists in a composition in the form of a salve, described in Letters Patent, in which the aforesaid medicinal properties are utilized, together with the curative properties of other ingredients. The salve. it is claimed, improves by age, and is very effective in skin diseases, such as tetter, ring-worm, salt-rheum, sunburn, frostbite, burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, and sores in general, whether chronic or acute.

MEDICAL COMPOUND.

This invention relates to a medical compound for the cure of coughs, colds, and general debility, and which will also act as an appetizer and tonic, and as an invigorator for the system. The formula is given in detail. It is claimed to be a valuable tonic expectorant.

MEDICAL POWDERS—IMPROVEMENT FOR PUTTING UP.

This invention consists of an elaborate machine, fully described and illustrated in Letters Patent. It has a folding, a compressing, and a counting device, and a quantitative feeder.

OIL PRESSES.

The object of this invention is to overcome certain objections in the wood platens usually employed in oil presses; and the invention consists in the construction and adaptation of raised metallic clamps or cleats at the ends of the platen, whereby the device is strengthened and rendered more durable, and the separation of splinters from the wood which punctures and destroys the envelope containing the substance to be compressed is avoided, and the oil directed to its proper channel without waste. The claim is—a press-platen for oil or analagous substances, constructed with metallic end clamps, provided with laterally-projecting flanges, substantially as described.

ORNAMENTING WOOD.

This invention relates to a novel and useful application of printing, to be employed in mechanically reproducing designs, patterns, and devices on prepared wood, or veneers of wood, from wood blocks, from engravings on wood, from type, and from lithographic stones, also by the photolithographic process, and from lithographic zinc plates, and by the "Gillot" process, also from electrotypes and stereotypes, as well as from all surfaces whatever intended or adapted for printing, in printers' ink, in all colors used in printing, and in bronze, and silver, and gold. The claim is—a process of producing designs upon wood, consisting in first smoothing the surface of the wood and filling the pores with a size, and then printing the design upon the wood in a suitable press, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

TARTARIC ACID—IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURE OF.

This invention has reference to an improved process of treating argols and residues of wine-making for the production of tartaric acid and its salts. The main object in the treatment of the argols, lees of wine, and drosses in the manufacture of tartaric acid salts contained in said natural products from impurities found therein. This purifying is accomplished with some difficulty, for the reason that the accompanying substances, such as yeast and other organic matter, by their mucilaginous properties, prevent the substances from separating, one from the other. This difficulty is claimed to be overcome by the process which is fully described in Letters Patent.

FLOATING SOAP—IMPROVEMENT IN.

This invention relates to cakes of soap which are provided with light cores to prevent them from sinking below the surface of the water in a bath-tub when used for bathing. The claim is—as an article of manufacture, a cake of soap having a core of cork, the proportions of said materials being one cubic inch of cork to five cubic inches of soap, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

SOAP-MAKING COMPOSITIONS—IMPROVEMENT IN.

1. This invention relates to that class of compositions used to decompose fat and similar substances in the manufacture of soap for cleansing purposes, and for the extraction of colors in bleaching processes; and it consists of a new compound known as "Amalgamated Alkali," which possesses the qualities necessary for bleaching, cleansing, and soap-making, combined in an article specially adapted for family or general use, and which can be made up into a liquid, paste, powder, or other form. The claim is—the composition described, consisting of sal soda, common salt, and caustic soda, substantially in the proportions specified, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The object of this invention is to produce an improved hard soap of increased cleansing properties, and at a less cost than that of ordinary hard soap. The claim is—the soap composition consisting of soap, resin, soda-ash, and Glauber's salts, in such proportions as to form a hard soap, substantially as described.

3. This invention has for its object the presentation to the skin of sulphur in a dissolved state, and the employment of a healing ingredient as a solvent of the sulphur, the sulphur solution being incorporated into the soap, which serves as a vehicle for its application. The selection of the solvent for the sulphur has also been governed by the desirability of masking the disagreeable odor of the sulphur. The claim is—a soap in which sulphur and tar, in about the proportions described, are employed as ingredients, substantially as specified.

UTILIZATION OF ZINC SULPHATE.

Zinc sulphate is the product of the treatment of certain ores or lead, and also of the action of galvanic batteries, and, being practically impossible of reduction, is a waste product of very slight commercial value. This invention consists in a special treatment of zinc sulphate to form reducible compounds or the metal, and in rendering the process continuous by the recovery of the reagents by an ammonio-soda process. The claim is—the process described in Letters Patent for the utilization of zinc sulphate, consisting in first precipitating the zinc as carbonate by means of sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, and then recovering the sodium bicarbonate by an ammonio-soda process, thus making the whole continuous.

STOVE POLISH LIQUIDS—IMPROVEMENT IN.

This invention relates to that class of compounds used for polishing stoves; and it consists in a composition of different materials, to be sold in such fluid condition as to be ready for use without the waste of time for dissolving powder or cakes, as heretofore has been the general practice. The claim is—a fluid stove polish wherein carburet of iron, ivory black, hard soap, and water are

compounded, substantially as described and specified in Letters Patent.

LUBRICATING COMPOUNDS—IMPROVEMENT IN.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lubricating compounds in which graphite or plumbago is held in suspension for the purpose of increasing the lubricating qualities of the said compound. No claim is made for either of the ingredients or in various combinations, but a lubricating compound consisting of petroleum, African palm wax, graphite mineral, extract of petroleum, and a suitable alkali, as described.

OILS FROM ORGANIC SUBSTANCES—IMPROVEMENT IN PROCESSES FOR MANUFACTURING.

This invention consists of a boiler or retort of cylindrical shape, a furnace with reverberatory flues, as described, and the claim is for the process of manufacturing oil from wood, which consists in injecting steam and carbonic acid gas into the retort containing the wood and heated to a high temperature, as specified. It is claimed that this process is applicable to pitch-pine, sassafras, juniper, myrtle, pea nuts, cottonseed, or other oil-containing substances.

DISTEMPER PAINTS—CALCIMINE—IMPROVEMENT IN.

The object of this invention is to prepare a calcimine or distemper paint in rigid and convenient forms, of various shapes and weights, so that the same may be safely and inexpensively put up, ready for immediate use by the addition of water. This is prepared from Paris white, china clay, zinc, or other known bases, to which is added glue or other substance to cause the mixture to adhere, which being ground and coloring pigment added, is formed into a cake and dried. It only needs the application of water to dissolve and render it ready for use, as described in Letters Patent.

METALLIC PAINTS AND POWDERS—IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURE.

This invention relates to a method or process of making metallic powders, consisting in separating impalpable scales from a metallic ingot, by means of cutters, by reason whereof fine metallic powders are produced in the place of the foil at less expense for the same weight of metal, requiring less labor in the subsequent burnishing process, and whereby the making of metallic powders is cheaper and cleaner than those produced by electrical or chemical precipitation, and also in certain mechanical devices for carrying out the process, all of which are more particularly set forth. It consists of an elaborate machine, particularly described. The claim is—1. The process herein described for the manufacture of fine metallic powders suitable for paints or varnishes, consisting in separating impalpable scales from a metallic ingot by means of cutters, substantially as specified. 2. In a machine for making metallic powders, a sectional shaft provided with cutters to one section and a male and female screw to the other, and operated by appropriate gearing, whereby one section is made to exert a continuous, uniform, and advancing pressure on the other, regardless of the number of revolutions by the latter, substantially as set forth.

PAINTERS' PALETTES—IMPROVEMENT IN.

This invention consists of a dish, holder, and palette, constituting a painter's palette, as fully described.

GLUE POT KETTLES.

The object of this invention is to avoid the difficulties met with in the use of the present glue-kettle, owing to the use of a metallic holder, in which the glue is heated. This invention consists of a glass holder, in combination with the kettle or pot, so as to preserve the purity and adhesive quality of the glue, thus effecting a saving in the use of the glue as well as in the cost of the kettle, and rendering the joints more durable than heretofore.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

BUSINESS CAREER OF LEADING MEN.

[NUMBER TWO].

John McKesson

JOHN MCKESSON, ESQ.

The long-established firm of McKesson & Robbins, drug importers and jobbers, 91 and 93 Fulton street, has an honorable record. It is supposed to have the largest jobbing trade of any like house in the United States. "In fact," remarks an old drug broker down town, "it is wonderful in extent, and must be admirably managed." Mr. John McKesson, of whose business career we propose to speak briefly, is the senior member of the firm. The house was established in January, 1833, by Mr. Chas. M. Olcott and John McKesson, under the firm name of Olcott & McKesson, in Maiden Lane, which neighborhood was for many years the centre of the drug business in New York. Previous to this partnership (as far back as 1821) Mr. McKesson became associated with John H. Currie and John M. Bradhurst, under the name of J. M. Bradhurst & Co., on the old stand, corner of Peck Slip and Pearl street, which Mr. Bradhurst had occupied for the previous fifty years These partners began business by purchasing the stock and good-will of U. H. Levy, then retiring. A few months later Mr. Daniel C. Robbins, of the present firm, was engaged as assistant clerk, for which six years in the apothecary business had afforded a good training. The firm of Olcott & McKesson, in 1835, bought out the entire business of Wm. N. Clark & Co., one of the most respectable houses in the trade, at the same time taking into partnership the junior member of the firm, Philip Schieffelin, under the title Olcott, McKesson & Co Mr. Schieffelin withdrawing at the end of five years to establish the house of Philip Schieffelin & Co., Mr. Robbins was admitted to fill the vacancy. In 1850 their warehouse, No. 127 Maiden Lane, which they had occupied eight years, was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. Three years later Mr. Olcott died, and the business was continued by Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, by whose names the firm is known to-day. Their present warehouse in Fulton street, below William, is a large and commodious structure, extending through the block to Ann street, every part of it resounding with the bustle of an enormous business. For greater safety and to secure adequate accommodation, portions of the stock of merchandise are placed in other warehouses, one of which is exclusively for goods in original packages. It is needless to say that business qualifications of no common order are requisite for the successful management of an establishment like this, from whence the medical profession, the pharmaceutist, or apothecary must be supplied, in all parts of the country, not to speak of orders for abroad. In every case the purchasers, at least so far as concerns the practice of medicine, must feel assured that all goods are what they purport to be, in kind and quality; caution, method, order, experience, must characterize every department.

PRINCIPLES OF CHARACTER.

Without attempting a panegyric, it must be said of Mr. McKesson, if we would represent character with fidelity, that he is reputed to be a man of sound judgment in matters of business, uniformly and resolutely refraining from all speculative schemes, and governing his actions in accordance with plain common sense. But for any successes achieved he avoids, with true gentlemanly instincts, arrogating honors that possibly belong to his veteran partner, Mr. Robbins, who is spoken of by him as an "untiring worker." and possessing an "extraordinary ability to organise and arrange." Either partner alone might fail, but together they make a team. Years ago, when as yet Mr. Robbins was a young man, he was standing in the store one day, when Mr. McKesson, addressing a friend, said: "Do you see that young chap? That is my boss," meaning that he recognized his superiority in points where he himself might be deficient. It is well known that Mr. McKesson at the outset was the financier, backed by influential friends, while Mr. Robbins was comparatively unknown. It may be added respecting the senior partner that sterling moral qualities, combined with habitual good humor, have drawn towards him to an extent unusual in business circles the warm regards of others in the trade. Personal intimacies thus sprung up, many of them dating far back in the century, from which circumstance it often happens that if anybody would inquire respecting another the reply is likely to be "Ask Mr. McKesson." To enjoy the confidence and respect of "the trade" is not the least of the rewards of honest dealing. These are a tribute the more valuable because voluntary and unsought.

OPINIONS THAT HAVE WEIGHT.

For many years past Mr. McKesson has been a recognized authority as to matters in dispute of a business nature, a sort of "court of arbitration," so to speak, improvised as occasion might call. His sense of justice and invariable kindness of disposition, sometimes hidden, to be sure, behind a bluff nature, enabled him to rise above small prejudices and unreasonable partialities, too often found among others, thereby commanding the confidence of parties feeling aggrieved. But with advancing years Mr. McKesson has partially withdrawn from the turmoil of life into more quiet eddies, where the troubles of other men call less frequently for the bandaged eyes and even balance. Another reason for confidence may be found in the unswerving integrity which has always characterized the transactions of the now venerable gentleman of whom we speak, and this, too, however strongly self-interest may have prompted to an opposite course. The characteristics here noted, the calm, unbiased judgment, united to a keen discernment, must serve as an index to leading traits which go to form what is idealized in that word of deepest significance—"reputation."

SERVICES AS TRUSTEE OF ESTATES.

As a natural sequence, judging from the foregoing, Mr. McKesson has been frequently called upon to act as trustee or executor of valuable estates. We may instance Hickson Fields' estate, of which he has had the management, also to a considerable extent the estate of Mr. Bradhurst, a former partner, advising with the executors as occasion might require. Again, he was one of the executors of the Wilmerding property. His charities are of a quiet nature, and the widow and the orphan alike find in him a friend.

HOW FORTUNES ARE BUILT.

An old schoolmate, himself now a successful dealer in paints and oils and head of one of the largest houses in his line of trade, tries to explain how the subject of these remarks has succeeded so well. He says: "He is reliable; you can depend on his word;" adding that he now commands a splendid business, which has gone ahead rapidly in the last ten or a dozen years, and has the highest standing. Yes, said he it can be said emphatically, that he has stuck to his business with constancy and he has the rewards of

INDEFATIGABLE PERSEVERANCE.

This has been true from his youth up, and indeed this may be stated of almost any man who gains by honest industry. He was always on hand. If there was any chance, he was there to avail himself of it. The clear-headed old merchant thus remarking (who, by the by, had just footed up his deposit ticket for the bank, and a goodly sum it was,) observed yet further: "Many men who are smart enough never get along much. They must go off, perhaps just at the critical moment, to shoot or fish; they must take their holiday—lose or win—indifferent to the fact that by so doing the opportunity long waited for may be lost, and that there are not many chances for big things." His old friend was not of this sort.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR COMMON MEN.

In conclusion, it may do no injustice to remark that the subject of this sketch is not of the class commonly called "smart men." He is not a man who startles by his great achievements. On the contrary, his policy is to make money slowly; to assume no great risks for the sake of a possible great gain; and the result is, no heavy losses to offset gradual accumulations. It is a conservative policy, consistent with steadiness and deliberation, which may be considered cardinal traits, united with integrity, industry, and perseverance. And to this point young men aspiring to the higher ranks of mercantile life will please give special attention. Mr. John McKesson was born in the year 1805, and will soon withdraw from active business.

PAINTS, COLORS AND THEIR ANALYSIS.

By Henry G. Debrunner, Chemist.

As it is quite customary in many parts of the United States that druggists are at the same time dealers in paints, colors, window glass, putty, etc., a closer examination of these articles, as to their composition, character and most frequent adulterations, will probably be of some interest to the readers of this journal.

White Paints.—In speaking of white lead, the following classification will be most suitable:

1. Pure white lead, a mixture of plumbic carbonate and oxyhydrate.

2. White paints, bearing the above name and containing a certain percentage of real white lead, which very often decreases to mere traces.

3. White paints not unfrequently marked 'pure white lead," but without the name of the manufacturing firm, and containing no lead whatever.

The following analysis of a sample of white lead, prepared by the Dutch method and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia may be taken as a representative of the first-class, the approximate formula derived from the analysis being $Pb_{30}C_2H_{86}O_{151}$.

Plumbic oxide	83·9668 per cent.
Carbonic acid	9·6000
Water combined	5·8332
Moisture	0·6000

There are chiefly two methods in use for the manufacture of white lead, viz., the Dutch and the French process. The former consists in the slow corrosion of plates or buckles of metallic lead in pots containing a small quantity of dilute acetic acid; the basic acetate thus formed is changed into the corresponding carbonate by the action of the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, which requires several weeks' time. The French process consists in forming a basic acetate by saturating acetic acid with plumbic oxide, and precipitating the latter by carbonic acid, prepared from limestone or marble dust and muriatic acid. The product of the Dutch process is a mixture of plumbic oxyhydrate and carbonate in varying proportions, that of the French process an almost pure carbonate. The gloss and brilliancy of the pigment is chiefly due to the plumbic carbonate, while the oxyhydrate increases its body. Representatives of the second class are very frequently met with in the trade, containing from 10 to 50 per cent of "pure white lead," the remainder being substituted by oxide of zinc, plumbic sulphate, chalk, whitening, gypsum, barytes ($BaSO_4$), clay, etc.

The following "white lead" may fairly represent the third class:

Calcic carbonate	14·850 per cent.
Zinc oxide	60·500
Baric sulphate	19·400
Silicic acid	1·350
Iron and alumina	2·300
Lime (in insoluble residue)	0·560
Sulphuric acid (in HCl sol)	1·710
Plumbic oxide (as $PbSO_4$), slight trace.	
	100·630

Insoluble residue in hydrochloric acid, 21·50 to 21·57 per cent.

It is evident that this latter "white lead" was prepared by mixing and grinding together whitening 15, barytes 25 and zinc white 60 parts. Silicic acid, iron, alumina and the insoluble portion of lime are frequent impurities in barytes. Plumbic oxide is very often found in commercial *zincs*, in quantities varying from one-half to 10 per cent, as we will see later. As the term "white lead" has become almost synonymous with "white paint," it will suffice to state that numerous combinations and mixtures of all the white pigments mentioned, are sold partly as liquid, or ready mixed paints, or brought in the market as dry colors or ground in oil. In the following I add a few analyses of "zincs," as they are found in our present market:

1. *Sample.*
Very fine white, best quality.

	per cent.		per cent.
Moisture	0·4	Zinc oxide	99·1720
Sulphuric acid	0·0122	Sulphate zinc	0·0238
Zinc oxide	99·4	Sulphite zinc	0·3870
Sulphurous acid	0·1711	Moisture	0·4000
	99·9833		99·9828

Contained traces of iron.

2. *Sample.*

Zinc oxide (uncombined)	98·298 per cent.
Zinc oxide (combined)	0·270
Sulphuric acid	0·375
Sulphurous acid	0·122
Lime (as sulphate)	0·123
Trace of iron	
	99·188

3. *Sample.*

Moisture	0·686 per cent.
Sulphurous acid	0·627
Sulphuric acid	4·656
Plumbic oxide	5·453
Zinc oxide	88·254
Lime and iron, trace.	
	99·676

5·453 per cent PbO is equal to 7·41 per cent $PbSO_4$, and of the sulphurous acid 0·1125 per cent was combined, and 0·5145 per cent mechanically absorbed.

Lime, gypsum, plumbic sulphate and sulphurous acid are accidental impurities due to the process of manufacture and depending also on the quality of the ore from which the zinc white is directly prepared. In some of the samples—particularly in moist ones the larger portion of the sulphurous acid is merely mechanically absorbed or enclosed, and can be expelled with the moisture by heating on the water bath. In the course of time, however, zinc sulphite, $ZnSO_3$, is formed which finally, is converted into zinc sulphate $ZnSO_4$. If such "zincs" containing sulphuric acid are used for the adulteration of white lead, plumbic sulphate is formed, which may considerably alter the color of the paint. A patent white paint said to be manufactured by precipitating zinc sulphate with baric sulphite, analyzed as follows:

Baric sulphate	60·83 per cent
Zinc sulphite	32·28
Zinc oxide	6·88
	99·99

That "pure zincs," like "white lead" are sometimes adulterated, may be illustrated by the following analysis:

Baric sulphate	54·200 per cent.
Zinc oxide	44.200
Sulphuric acid	0·788
Lead, lime and alumina, traces.	
	99·288

It is evident that the practical working formula for making this zinc-white was: barytes, 55 and zinc (ZnO), 45 parts. Besides the brands mentioned there are numerous white paints perfectly free from lead and zinc, consisting of mixtures of China clay, barytes, whitening, etc.

Blue Colors and Paints.—The most prominent pigments of this class, which are extensively used in the arts and manufactures, are ultramarines and Prussian blue. The former is a combination of sodic sulphide with alumina silicate. Lapis lazuli, the native ultramarine, is a very beautiful, though rare mineral, and resists the action of acetic acid and alum, while the artificial product is more or less acted on by these chemicals, and entirely destroyed by strong mineral acids, with evolution of sulph-hydric gas. There are several shades of ultramarine in the market, viz.:

a. Green or bluish-green ultramarines. *b.* light blue shades of great intensity. *c,* pure deep blue shades; *d* reddish or violet ultramarines.

They all have qualitatively the same composition, merely differing in the percentage of sulphur and oxygen, and are most generally manufactured by ignition of a mixture of China clay, sodic sulphate and charcoal. The product is green, and is sometimes brought into the market after grinding, washing and drying. On mixing this green powder with sulphur, and heating till the latter burns out, forming sulphurous anhydrid, a light blue shade is obtained, containing from 6 to 8 per cent of sulphur.

Beautiful deep blue shades are formed by addition of sodic carbonate and sulphur to the charge previously mentioned, and subsequent reheating with sulphur. The product of this process contains from 10 to 12 per cent of sulphur. Mixtures of China clay, infusorial earth, coal, sodic carbonate and sulphur yield reddish-blue and violet shades on ignition.

The more silica an ultramarine contains the better it resists the acids. These pigments are extensive used in fresco painting.

As to Prussian blue—ferrocyanide of iron—the lighter shades of blue are obtained by grinding white pigments as chalk, whitening, barytes, zinc, clay, etc., with a certain quantity of pure Prussian or Chinese blue. It is astoning what an immense colorific power this pigment possesses, particularly if very finely distributed.

The following experiment, which may be worth while trying, proves the latter assertion. Take 9·6 grams of whitening and 0·4 of pure blue. After mixing them in a mortar and rubbing with a pestle for awhile, take a sample of the mixture, while the remainder is treated in the above-mentioned manner for about half an hour longer. The mixture now exhibits a far deeper shade than the sample previously taken, with which it corresponds in composition, so that the uninitiated will hardly believe that both are formed from the same constituents in the same proportion. 1 per cent. even ½ per cent of blue with 99 to 99½ per cent of whitening or "zinc" (ZnO) will yet form a fine sky, or celestial blue, as some manufacturers prefer to call it. Everybody has seen those blue painted barrels in which coal oil is shipped. An analysis of said paint gave the following result:

Calcic carbonate	59·032 per cent.
Sulphuric acid	0·583
Ferric oxide (from blue)	2·200
Volatile portion of the blue	2·200
Zinc oxide	36·150
Lead	trace.
	100·135

The white paint of the lid of these barrels analyzes as follows:

Sulphuric acid	12·546 per cent.
Lime (as sulphate)	9·068
Zinc oxide	78·500
Traces of alumina.	
	100·114

This paint had been ground in oil, which was eliminated by ignition; the calcic sulphate, $CaSO_4$, therefore, is to be calculated as gypsum $CaSO_4+2H_2O$, which approximately leads to the following working formula: Gypsum ($CaSO_4+2H_2O$)—25, and zinc white (ZnO)—75 per cent.

The following analyses of "coal oil" blues of different make show that they all contain about 4 per cent of the blue pigment, and solely differ in quality and quantity of the white admixtures:

Ferric oxide (from blue)	2·023 per cent.
Volatile portion of blue	2·043
Carbonic acid	25·232
Silicic acid	0·269
* Sulphuric acid	1·043
Lime	35·215
Magnesia	0·600
Plumbic oxide	1·937
Oxide zinc	31·583
	99·935

These results, like the preceding analysis of coal oil blue, lead to the following working formula I, while a sample made by a Pittsburg firm showed the composition II.

	I.	II.
Whitening	60 per cent.	46 per cent.
Zinc white	36	50
Prussian blue	4	4

Yellow Paints.—Plumbic chromate is the most prominent coloring constituent of these paints. Light shades, as "canary," "lemon," etc are obtained either by admixture of white substances on grinding, as previously mentioned, or, for finer brands, by precipitating the lead solution (nitrate in some cases acetate) by mixtures of potassic bichromate and alum solutions, thus producing mixed precipitates of very finely divided plumbic sulphate and chromate, which afterwards can be further "thinned down" on grinding. The more dilute the solutions the more tender and finer is the shade of the product. Acetic solutions give a deeper yellow precipitate than those of plumbic nitrate. Temperature, dilution and the mode of precipitation also exert great influence on the quality of the product, more marked in this, although generally observed in the manufacture of all colors. A sample of commercial chrome yellow analyzed as follows:

Moisture	0·150 per cent.
Baric sulphate	47·0·0
Plumbic sulphate	7·205
Plumbic chromate	45·819
Gypsum	traces.
	100·154

Orange shades are obtained by boiling the yellow precipitate with caustic soda, whereby a basic chromate is formed. Other inorganic yellow pigments, as baric chromate, cadmium sulphide, arsenic sulphide, etc, have but very limit d application, the latter on account of its poisonous qualities.

Red Paints. Vermilion, or mercuric sulphide, and chrome red, or so-called American vermilion, a very basic plumbic chromate, are extensively used in painting, the latter for agricultural implements, the carriages of fire engines, etc.

Vermilion is prepared by shaking mercury in iron flasks with solutions of alkali polysulphurets or caustic soda, and flowers of sulphur. The shaking is done by machinery, and lasts for several hours, when the previously black sulphide will assume a beautiful red color. The quicker the motion the lighter and more fiery the shade. Its high price prevents an extensive use of this pigment in painting.

American vermilion is formed on boiling white lead with a olution of potassic bichromate. The genuine article is of a beautiful red color, which resists very well atmospheric influences. In order to hide the decrease of intensity of this color, resulting from excessive admixture of white bodies, it is now often brought to the necessary shade by the addition of aniline dyes or corallin. The following analy is of a scarlet shows the composition of this class of paints:

Moisture	0·250 per cent.
Organic pigment	2·400
Baric sulphate	46·500
Baric lead chromate	20·093
Plumbic sulphate	31·700
	100·943

The organic pigment was extracted with alcohol, and the beautifully colored solution left, on evaporation in a watch glass, a crystalline crust having a green metallic lustre. Further tests proved it to be corallin, soluble in alcohol and alkalies, insoluble in water. The immense colorific power of aniline dyes renders it possible to give red lead, PbO_4, *orange mineral, (Pb_3O_4)x+(PbO)y and even massicot, PbO, a beautiful scarlet shade. These 'dyed paints" fade very rapidly when exposed to light and air, but keep well when sold in hermetically sealed cans, either dry or in oil.

A beautiful red pigment, consisting of antimony sulphide, Sb_2S_3, can be obtained by boiling antimony chloride with sodic hyposulphite, when an elegant reaction will take place, resulting finally as follows:

$$2SbCl_3+3Na_2S_2O_3+3H_2O=6HCl+3Na_2SO_4+Sb_2S_3.$$

E. Kopp, who first showed that the red precipitate was neither oxychloride nor oxysulphide also communicated a practical method for its manufacture on a large scale, The by-products, sodic sulphate and hydrochloric acid, could easily be recovered, and the latter utilized again to convert the black native antimony sulphide into the desired chloride necessary for this manufacture. The fact, however, that this color is readily influenced by the atmosphere, etc., has so far prevented a more extensive application.

Green Colors and Paints.—These are either green colored chemical combinations like Paris green, Scheele's green and chromic oxide, or secondly, mixtures of blue and yellow pigments like the so called chrome greens, which

* Orange mineral is the product of calcination of white lead, at a moderate temperature, with free admission of air. It is made from the sweepings of white lead works.

consist of lead chromate and Berlin blue.

Paris green, aceto-arsenite of copper —$C_4 H_6 O_4 Cu + (As_2 O_4 Cu)$ is one of the most beautiful pigments, which, however, on account of its extreme poisonous qualities, is very limitedly used in painting. It is the more astonishing, therefore, to find this very pigment often used for staining wall paper and fancy paper for confectioners' use. Musprat gives the following analysis of this pigment:

Arsenious acid $As_2 O_3$. 58·65 per cent.
Cupric oxide, CuO..... 31·29
Acetic acid $C_2 H_4 O_2$... 10·06

Immense quantitises of Paris green are used to kill potato bugs. It is often adulterated with gypsum, which will be left as insoluble residue on addition of ammonia, in which the pure pigment dissolves entirely.

Scheele's green is cupric arsenite, and also highly poisonous. It is darker and of a less bright and elegant shade than the former.

Guignet green, chiefly consisting of chromic oxyhydrate or oxyborate, is perfectly harmless, and forms on fusing potassic bichromate with boric acid, the mass being subsequently extracted with hot water, when the pigment will be left as a beautiful green powder, which is of more importance in calico printing than in the manufacture of paints.

The most prominent representatives of the second class are the numerous shades of varying mixtures of Prussian blue and lead chromate which, in regard to their manufacture as well as to their analysis are the most complicated colors in the market. Almost every color work and, doubtless, every color maker, pretends to have some secrets about the "greens." Very often these colors contain tartaric, oxalic or citric acid, not unfrequently all three in minor quantities, which the color maker adds when the green precipitate has already formed, "to improve the shade." (?!) It would require too much space to dwell on the manufacture of chrome greens, and it therefore may suffice to state that these mixtures are obtained by the precipitation, so that the yellow and blue pigments meet in *statu nascendi*. For instance, into a large vessel containing a solution of blue in oxalic acid, lead nitrate or acetate is run in at one and potassic bichromate at the other extremity, while the contents of the vessel are constantly agitated. The lime contained in the large quantities of water used as solvents suffices to deprive the blue of its relatively small quantity of solvent, forming calcic oxalate.† In this case the use of oxalic acid is fully justified. Far more frequently, however, the blue is applied as a thin pulp, not dissolved in oxalic acid, which process, besides being cheaper, answers equally well. Clay, gypsum, and barytes, or whatever white admixture is desired, are added to the green pulp with constant stirring and more thoroughly incorporated by subsequent repeated grinding. Various other methods, though chiefly based on the above principles, are in use at the different works, to produce different qualities and shades of chrome greens. The following analyses may illustrate the composition of this class of paints:

Shade—Light green, a milar to Paris green but less fiery:

	Moisture	0·4200 per cent.
	Loss on ignition	8·1750
a.	Baric sulphate	61·2500
	Gypsum	0·1290
	Plumbic sulphate	5·0000
	Zinc oxide	0·5750
	Alumina	4·0500
b.	Magnesia	0·2736
	Lime	0·5000
	Silicic acid	11·2400
c.	Plumbic oxide	7·4700
	Chromic acid	3·3400
d.	Ferric oxide	2·8000
		100·2226

†An oxalic solution of Prussian-blue easily throws down the pigment when other precipitates are produced in it, as in this case, even without presence of lime or other similarly acting agent.

a—barytes; *b*—China clay; *c*—chrome yellow; *d*—non-volatile portion, namely ferric oxide of the blue, which is equal to half the quantity of pure "commercial" blue present The practical working formula derived from this analysis is as follows: Prussian blue, 5 5; chrome yellow, 11·0; barytes, 62·0; China clay, 16·0 and plumbic sulphate 5·5 parts—total 100. This green also contained small quantities of tartaric and oxalic acids.

Another sample analyzed as follows;

	Moisture	0·100 per cent.
a.	Loss on ignition	2·100
	Ferric oxide	3·100
	Calcic carbonate	9·924
	Baric sulphate	72·900
	Sulphuric acid, (solution in HCl	0·802
b.	Plumbic oxide	8·437
	Chromic acid	3 014
		100·387

Direct estimation of carbonic acid—4·2 per cent. *a* Prussian blue; *b* chrome yellow. The practical working formula for this color would be: Chrome yellow 10, blue 5, barytes 75 and whitening 10 parts—total, 100.

This green contained, besides the constituents mentioned also oxalic, tartaric and citric acids in minute quantities

Brown and Black Pigments.—Quite a number of iron ores, particularly the manganiferous oxyhydrates, either raw or in the calcined state, are frequently used as paints and termed umber and burnt umber.

A number of argillaceous ores have found similar application and yield brown paints of great durability. Light brown shades of leather color are produced by boiling a neutral solution of ferrous sulphate with potassic bichromate. For darker shades a small quantity of caustic soda is added, together with the bichromate. Although these precipitates are of a leather color, their application is but very limited. Cupric ferrocyanide, doubtless one of the most handsome brown-red mineral pigments, also belongs to this class. It is rather expensive, which circumstance seems to have prevented a more general application.

The coloring principle of most of the *black* mineral pigments is carbon, as, for instance, lampblack, boneblack and graphite or plumbago. The following is an analysis of a plumbago lately found in this State, of which I happened to obtain a sample. It consists of fine leafy particles, and is of sufficient purity to find useful application in either manufacture of crucibles and paints.

Moisture	0·26 per cent.
Ash	8·55
Carbon	91·19
	100·00

Some of these black pigments possess great colorific intensity and will stand an admixture of 50 to 75 per cent of white pulverulent substances, as, for instance, barytes, whitening, etc. without assuming a grey appearance The different grey shades are obtained by mixing and grinding black pigments with large quantities of white substances as the above mentioned. Zinc dust—a by-product of the zinc distillation the well known reducing agent in chemistry—is also used as a grey paint. A sample of this substance, which, spontaneously ignited through the action of moisture had the following composition (*vide* Berg und Huttenmannische Zeitung, 1877):

Zinc	40 0 per cent.
Lead	2·5
Cadmium	4 0
Zinc oxide	50.0
Zinc carbonate and dust	3·5
	100·0

Several samples analyzed by me contained *in toto* 63·687, 79·978, 54,727 per cent of zinc.

It would require too much space to treat of all the numerous pigments of less commercial importance; therefore, only those have been considered which are most frequently met with in the market. Concerning the different chemicals used in the manufacture of paints it may be stated that large color works very often prepare their own supplies, as, for instance, acetic acid, potassic ferrocyanide, alum, copper sulphate, the different lead salts, etc. As in many instances the solutions of freshly formed compounds can at once be applied without previous evaporation and crystallization many colors can thus be far cheaper prepared than by those concerns who buy their supplies and produce the solutions from the crystallized chemicals. A similar saving is also caused by the use of "pulps" in producing color mixtures.

To be continued.

ANALYSES OF CANE AND BEET-ROOT SUGAR ASH.

BY J. W. MACDONALD.

The *Chem. News*, vol. xxxvii. p. 76, contains an analysis of Demerara sugar ash, by Dr. Wallace, which is very interesting. Perhaps the following may be of interest, especially to those of your readers connected with Messrs. Duncan and Newland's alum process.

The samples were obtained by preserving the ashes of *all* cane and beet sugars, analysed in the laboratory of a large sugar refinery, during one year. The analyses may therefore be taken as representing the average composition as regards bases, phosphoric and carbonic anhydrides and chlorine having been displaced by the sulphuric acid employed in the sugar analyses.

It will be noticed that cane ash contains a larger proportion of lime, magnesia, ferric oxide, and sand than beet. These substances are removed from the juices in the beet manufactories, but in the West Indies and cane-producing countries the manufacture of sugar has not yet reached such a perfect state

	Cane Ash.	Beet Ash.
Potash	28·79	34·19
Soda	0·87	11·12
Lime	8 83	3·60
Magnesia	2·73	0·16
Ferric oxide and alumina	6·90	0·28
Sulphuric anhydride.	43·65	48 85
Sand and silica	8·29	1 78
	100.06	99.98

Importations, 1878.

The following is a complete list of the imports of Oils, Paints and Drugs entered at the ports of New York and Boston for the present year up to date (in cases where weight cannot be correctly stated, the number of packages alone will be given.)

NEW YORK, April 2, 1878.

		lbs.
Acid, Boracic, pkgs	132	152262
" " pkgs	19	
" Carbolic, pkgs	106	9580
" " pkgs	19	
" Oxalic, pkgs	160	90380
pkgs	15	
" Picric, pkgs	61	481
" " pkgs	11	
" Rosolic, pkgs	28	5954
" " pkgs	12	
" Salicylic, pkgs	16	1400
" " pkgs	6	
Albumen, pkgs	140	28945
" pkgs	20	
Alizarine, pkgs	436	156837
" pkgs	178	
" Asst, pkgs	6	
Alkanet, pkgs	11	2670
Aloes, pkgs	74	189.7
" pkgs	18	
Althea Root, pkgs	9	
" " pkgs	11	1885
Alum, pkgs	640	312948
" pkgs	170	
" Cake, pkgs	850	790562
" " pkgs	520	
Aluminum, pkgs	2	
Ammonia, Carb, pkgs	70	40457
" Muri, pkgs	48	53156
" " pkgs	10	
" Sal, pkgs	77	85954
" " pkgs	20	
Aniline Colors, pkgs	276	18664
" pkgs,	137	
" Oil, pkgs	105	35611
" " pkgs	12	
" Salts, pkgs	72	8404
" " pkgs	51	
Aniseed, pkgs	47	9621
" pkgs	57	
Annatto, pkgs	75	11663
" pkgs	396	
Antimony, pkgs	283	189·51
" pkgs	57	
" Sulph, pkgs	1	898
Argols, pkgs	2320	1944559
" pkgs	723	
Arnica Flowers, pkgs	199	23172
Arrowroot, pkgs	552	20547
" pkgs	33	
Arsenic, pkgs	2095	810875
" pkgs	75	
" Red, pkgs	120	17061
Assafœtida, pkgs	48	
Aurine, pkgs	6	960
" pkgs	2	
Balsam, pkgs	23	
" Copaiba, pkgs	35	3541
" " pkgs	16	
" Peru, pkgs	22	2507
" Tolu, pkgs	51	
" " pkgs	28	3340
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	30	
Bark, pkgs	15	4093
" Cascarilla, pkgs	47	2752
" Peru, pkgs	2880	313898
" " pkgs	4218	
Barium Nit, pkgs	7	
Barytes, pkgs	51	24112
" tons		145
Bay Rum, pkgs	20	gls 1119
" " pkgs	10	
Beans Tonca, pkgs	19	1073
Beans, Vanilla	3	185
Beeswax		7015
Belladonna, pkgs	6	
Berlin Blue, pkgs	6	990
Berries Laurel, pkgs	10	2266
" Juniper, pkgs	360	
" " pkgs	213	12085
Bismuth, pkgs	7	137
Black Salts, pkgs	55	13672
" " pkgs	21	
Blackthorn, pkgs		1179
Bleach, pkgs	5531	5328905
" pkgs	2141	
Bone Black, pkgs	3	9723
" Tallow, pkgs	4	3442
" " pkgs	4	
Borax, pkgs	5	560
" pkgs	4	
Brazilwood, pcs	1406	
" tons		1182
Bremen Blue, pkgs	6	724
Brimstone, tons		5283¼
Bronze Powder, pkgs	4	1000
" " pkgs	150	
Brown Softening, pkgs	2	2309
Buchu, pkgs	3	983
" pkgs	3	
Burgundy Pitch, pkgs	150	
" pkgs	125	13781
Buttoniac, pkgs	16	3923
Calamus, pkgs	7	748
" pkgs	2	
Calomel	15	850
Camphor, pkgs	1048	139251
" pkgs	250	
Canary Seed, pkgs	7548	1978572
" " pkgs	1708	
Cantharides, pkgs	78	5268
" pkgs	13	
Caraway Seed, pkgs	868	46786
" " pkgs	287	
Cardamons, pkgs	57	8237
" pkgs	20	
Carmine, pkgs	2	
" pkgs	2	55
Cassia, pkgs	6628	441950
" "	890	
Celery Seed, pkgs	3	410
Ceresin, pkgs	50	
Chalk, pkgs	10	405
" tons		8894
Chamomiles, pkgs	65	8076
" pkgs	14	
Chestnut Ext pkgs	76	32409
" " pkgs	10	
Chemicals, pkgs	7	8792
" pkgs	49	
Chillies, pkgs	133	
China Clay, pkgs	1100	
" " pkgs	1467 tons	711⅝
Chloral Hydrate, pkgs	36	2877
" " pkgs	41	
Chrome Green, pkgs	4	557
" Yellow, pkgs	4	512
Cinnamon, pkgs	480	38003
" pkgs	201	
Cloves	300	41814
" pkgs	170	
Cliffstone, tons		206
Cobalt Oxide, pkgs	6	910
" " pkgs	2	
Cochineal, pkgs	329	6994
" pkgs	182	
Cocoa Butter, pkgs	1	220
" Leaves, pkgs	4	501
Colocynth, pkgs	26	4264
Colombo Root, pkgs	55	
Colors, pkgs	147	38201
" pkgs	90	
Copperas, pkgs	14	
Coraline, pkgs	5	560
Coriander Seed, pkgs	395	26544
" " pkgs	65	
Corks, pkgs	149	
Corkwood, pkgs	230	18290
" pkgs	8831	
Cremnitz White, pkgs	3	1338
" " pkgs	2	
Cudbear, pkgs	43	45938
pkgs	33	
Cummin Seed, pkgs	100	
" " pkgs	23	2079

Cutch pkgs	4415	530891
" pkgs	4868	....
Cuttlefish, pkgs	214	19846
" pkgs	194	....
Degras, pkgs	184	247119
" pkgs	475	....
Dextrine, pkgs	4	....
Divi Divi, pkgs	1509	90173
" " pkgs	403	....
Drop Black, pkgs	488	5318
" " pkgs	67	....
Drugs, pkgs	18	2779
" pkgs	347	....
Dunging Salt, pkgs	6	5228
Dutch Pink, pkgs	16	1792
" Metal, pkgs	32	....
Dyewoods, tons	....	285¼
" pcs	374	....
" Extract, pkgs	40	....
Ergot, pkgs	134	21477
" pkgs	82	....
Fennel Seed, pkgs	46	8325
Filling Up, pkgs	1	400
Fish Sounds, pkgs	18	....
Flocks, pkgs	57	6270
" pkgs	45	....
Fœnegreck Seed, pkgs	500	111400
Fullers Earth, pkgs	480 tons	45
Fustic, tons	....	393
" pcs	6624	....
" Ext, pkgs	55	26308
Galangal Root, pkgs	21	2056
Galls, pkgs	40	8289
Gambier	1370	333022
Gamb ge	70	473
Garancine, pkgs	375	549901
Gelatine, pkgs	103	19039
" pkgs	88	....
Gentian Root, pkgs	279	61756
Ginger, pkgs	2104	240950
" pkgs	522	....
Glue, pkgs	269	210110
" pkgs	111	....
" Sub, pkgs	6	4038
Glucose, pkgs	687	562738
" pkgs	411	....
Glycerine, pkgs	642	288701
" pkgs	122	....
Gold Size, pkgs	12	gls 315
Glass Plate, pkgs	1270	....
" Window, pkgs	51232	....
Granilla, pkgs	246	....
Grape Sugar, pkgs	3101	376358
" " pkgs	700	....
Guarana, pkgs	2	....
Gum, pkgs	8	....
" Animi, pkgs	5	1043
" Arabic, pkgs	518	203127
" " pkgs	325	....
" Copal, pkgs	598	1 2288
" " pkgs	5117	....
" Damar, pkgs	169	29539
" Gamboge, pkgs	12	....
" Guiac, pkgs	76	....
" " pkgs	202	27027
" Kino, pkgs	282	70537
" " pkgs	277	....
" Kowrie, pkgs	5859	....
" " pkgs	146	35310
" Myrrh, pkgs	3	336
" Olibanum, pkgs	9	1808
" Sandrac, pkgs	4	908
" " pkgs	5	....
" Scammony, pkgs	1	....
" Substitute, pkgs	12	11760
" " pkgs	12	....
" Tragacanth, pkgs	130	25943
" " pkgs	1	....
Gypsum, pkgs	300	219225
Hamburg Tea, pkgs	50	....
Hellebore Root, pkgs	153	21368
Hempseed, pkgs	100	16656
Hyosciamus, pkgs	3	....
Hypernic Extract, pkgs	10	1989
Iceland Moss, pkgs	10	5007
Indigo, pkgs	340	54634
" pkgs	2101	....
" Auxiliary, pkgs	2	2204
" Extract, pkgs	217	87309
" " pkgs	25	....
Insect Powder, pkgs	235	29277
" " pkgs	60	....
Iodine, pkgs	6	672
Ipecac, pkgs	48	4713
Irish Moss pkgs	20	2279
Iron Oxide, pkgs	286	52101
Isinglass, pkgs	121	12664
" pkgs	66	....
Jaboranda, pkgs	33	....
Jalap, pkgs	55	9718
" pkgs	5	....
Lac Dye, pkgs	67	10251
" " pkgs	45	....
Lakes, pkgs	34	4113
" pkgs	1	....
Laurel Berries, pkgs	11	2616
" Leaves, pkgs	57	9161
" " pkgs	20	....
Lead, pigs	4519	....
" Nitrate, pkgs	10	11117
Leeches, pkgs	43	....
Lemon Juice, pkgs	16	2009
" " pkgs	75	....
" Peel, pkgs	3	1789
Licerice, pkgs	1448	260552
pkgs	256	....
" Root, pkgs	4787	1535827
" " pkgs	503	....
Linseed, pkgs	61619bush	178761
" pkgs	20250 "	....
Litharge, pkgs	17	2800
" pkgs	4	....
Logwood, tons	....	141641½
" pcs	4939	....

" Extract, pkgs	165	79264
" " pkgs	144	....
Lupulin, pkgs	3	...
Mace, pkgs	61	4254
Madder, pkgs	49	60694
" pkgs	15	....
Magnesia, pkgs	202	37699
Magnesite, pkgs	672	186646
Magnesia Calc, pkgs	32	2158
" " pkgs	44	....
" Carb, pkgs	269	30494
Manganese, pkgs	20	20150
" pkgs	473	....
" Oxide, pkgs	6	613
" " pkgs	1	....
Manna, pkgs	10	1162
Matico Leaves, pkgs	18	2097
Medicinal Bark, pkgs	1	201
" Flowers, pkgs	185	77114
" " pkgs	32	....
" Herbs, pkgs	15	2884
" " pkgs	1	....
" Leaves, pkgs	19	2496
" Roots, pkgs	43	7195
" " pkgs	27	....
" Seed, pkgs	3	491
" Wood, pkgs	3	348
Milk Sugar, pkgs	4	901
" " pkgs	20	....
Millet Seed, pkgs	20	2420
Mineral Blue, pkgs	10	1108
Mineral Wax pkgs	8	1778
Morphine, pkgs	2	33¼
Musk, pkgs	2	...
Mustard Seed, pkgs	550	94056
" " pkgs	122	....
Myrabolanes, pkgs	342	....
Naples yellow, lbs	110	....
Nutmegs, pkgs	1173	88459
" pkgs	283	....
Nux Vomica, pkgs	1489	155533
" " pkgs	....	300
Ochre, pkgs	173	97975
" pkgs	20	....
Oil, Almonds, pkgs	45	4127
" " pkgs	11	....
" Anise, pkgs	50	3333
" Birch, pkgs	1	100
" Bergamot, pkgs	362	15796
" " pkgs	150	...
" Caraway, pkgs	5	405
" Cassia, pkgs	630	40932
" Cinnamon, pkgs	1	56
" Citron, pkgs	492	24897
" Cocoanut, pkgs	231	158858
" " pkgs	60	....
" Cod, pkgs	91	gls 4100
" " Liver, pkgs	97	3147
" " " pkgs	262	...
" Colza, pkgs	6	311
" Croton, pkgs	52	2468
" Essential, pkgs	47	2743½
" " pkgs	178	...
" Fish, pkgs	4	150
" Haarlem, pkgs	42	...
" Juniper, pkgs	5	255
" " pkgs	3	.. .
" Laurel, pkgs	3	216
" Lavender, pkgs	98	7755
" Lemon, pkgs	411	1017
" " pkgs	47	....
" Linseed, pags	16 gls	2230½
" Mustard, pkgs	1	5
" Myrbane, pkgs	140	14500
" Nutmeg, pkgs	12	189
" Olive, pkgs	160	7898
" " pkgs	10	....
" Orange, pkgs	116	2787
" Palm, pkgs	10	11559
" Peanut, pkgs	11	11642
" Poppy, pkgs	4	272
" Rose, pkgs	9	845
" " pkgs	13	....
" Sandal, pkgs	3	73
" Sesame, pkgs	36	4523
" " pkgs	55	....
" Sod, pkgs	48	....
" Soluble, pkgs	10	8872
" Thyme, pkgs	45	2751
" " pkgs	20	....
" Whale, pkgs	165	45394
Opium, pkgs	180	3263¼
" pkgs	46	...
Orange Fower Water, pkgs	15	....
Juice, pkgs	30	1251
" " pkgs	3	....
Lead, pkgs	125	72216
Peel, pkgs	218	43144
" " pkgs	81	....
Orchill pkgs	125	87293
" pkgs	34	.. ..
" Weed, pkgs	896	34982
Orris Root, pkgs	58	11784
" " pkgs	3	....
Paints, pkgs	91	19062
" pkgs	141	....
Paris White, pkgs	450	488019
Praste, pkgs	20	....
Patent Dryer, pkgs	23	14009
" " pkgs	12	....
Pepper, pkgs	486	60386
Persian Red,	24	....
Phosphorus, pkgs	100	11000
" pkgs	55	...
Pitch, pkgs	8	6677
Pimento, pkgs	245	37926
" pkgs	1354	....
Plumbago, pkgs	3009	1456560
" pkgs	653	...
Poppp Head, pkgs	4	890
" Seed pkgs	20	....
" Carb, pkgs	12	6766
Potash, pkgs	1	..
" Bichrome, pkgs	245	122201
" " pkgs	80	653

" Chlorate, pkgs	600	84217
" " pkgs	100	....
" Muri, pkgs	2466	....
" Pruss, pkgs	28	12000
" " pkgs	32	....
Pumice Stone, pkgs	616	258063
" " pkgs	83	.. .
Quicksilver, pkgs	950	73425
" pkgs	550	....
Quinine, pkgs	27	....
" pkgs	1	110
Rape Seed, pkgs	412	9013
" " pkgs	5	....
Red Lead, pkgs	75	5400
" " pkgs	5	....
Red Wood, tons	360	....
" " pcs	....	5732
Rhubarb, pkgs	108	11353
Rose Leaves, pkgs	6	330
" Pink, pkgs	30	4728
Saffron, pkgs	4	227
" pkgs	13	..
Safflower, pkgs	59	....
" pkgs	32	9775
" Extract, pkgs	60	...
Sago, pkgs	980	149753
" pkgs	100	....
Salicine, pkgs	1	25
" pkgs	2	....
Saltpetre, pkgs	4411	861078
" pkgs	2511	....
Sarsaparilla, pkgs	112	18355
" pkgs	718	....
Satin White, pkgs	16	11427
Scammony, pkgs	2	73
Senna, pkgs	61	17566
" pkgs	58	....
Shellac, pkgs	343	62035
" pkgs	2109	....
Silicate Soluble pkgs	31	.. .
Silver White, pkgs	1	466
Size, pkgs	24	14731
Smalts, pkgs	12	1330
Snake Root, pkgs	9	....
Soap, Castile, pkgs	15047	537744
Soda Ash, pkgs	12760	1903026
" " pkgs	3943	....
" Bicarb, pkgs	5790	653102
" Binarsenate, pkgs	25	23937
" " pkgs	....	2263
" Caustic, pkgs	6058	3898884
" " pkgs	4214	....
" Hypo, pkgs	995	112314
" " pkgs	298	....
" Sal, pkgs	14293	5676567
" Silicate, pkgs	50	34233
" Stannate, pkgs	1	524
" Sulphate, pkgs	19	21136
" Tartaric, pkgs	10	2000
Sodium Sulph, pkgs	5	2025
Sponges, pkgs	411	29414
" pkgs	356	....
Talc, pkgs	100	22000
" pkgs	43	....
Tannin Extract, pkgs	25	6487
" " pkgs	5	....
Tapioca, pkgs	1671	....
" pkgs	1056	15379
Tartar Ext, pkgs	1	560
Terra Alba, pkgs	455	405656
" " pkgs	25	....
Turmeric, pkgs	5800	336960
Tuscan Red, pkgs	15	1560
Ultramarine, pkgs	722	253788
" pkgs	240	..
Umber, pkgs	135	....
Valerian Root, pkgs	49	6619
" " pkgs	8	....
Vandyke Brown, pkgs	47	22655
Varnish, pkgs	47 gls.	1501½
" pkgs	.... gls.	12
Venetian Red, pkgs	1585	530352
" " pkgs	400	....
Venice Turpentine, pkgs	146	48976
Verdigris, pkgs	55	68537
" pkgs	3	....
Vermilion, pkgs	3	1920
Wash Blue, pkgs	31	8960
" " pkgs	25	....
Wax, pkgs	3	425
" pkgs	13	....
Squills, pkgs	12	1618
Steel Blue, pkgs	10	1320
St John's Bread, pkgs	160	43159
" " pkgs	109	....
Strontia, pkgs	10	1050
torax, pkgs	4	1453
" pkgs	2	672
Sulphur, pkgs	15	2975
" pkgs	5	....
" Lac, pkgs	3	....
Sumac, pkgs	1700	99796
" pkgs	11940	...
" Extract, pkgs	111	54584
" Japan, pkgs	226	....
White Lead, pkgs	514	132078
" " pkgs	929	....
Woad, pkgs	5	....
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	1935	413382
" " pkgs	186	....
" Dust, pkgs	23	16771
" " pkgs	46	....

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Boston, April. 2, 1878.

Acid Carbolic, pkgs	1	....
" " pkgs	17	4592
" Oxalic, pkgs	50	30204
" Picric, pkgs	1	560
Aconite Leaves, pkgs	4	....
" Root, pkgs	4	....
Alizarine, pkgs	1	...
Aloes, pkgs	4	1699
Alum, pkgs	305	159690
" Cake, pkgs	460	415390
Ammonia, pkgs	2	....
Aniline Cake, pkgs	10	1000
" Colors, pkgs	149	8713
" " pkgs	4	....
" Oil, pkgs	60	5100
" Salts, pkgs	47	6028
" " pkgs	5	....
Argols Crude, pkgs	41	28103
Arnica Flowers, pkgs	12	....
Asphaltum, pkgs	25	4483
Aurine, pkgs	2	....
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	6	....
Barytes, pkgs	22	11893
" "	....	293440
Barwood, pkgs	160	22240
Bellsndona, pkgs	10	....
Berries, Yellow, pkgs	207	44047
Bleach, pkgs	6611	6176986
Blue, pkgs	1	563
Brimstone tons	....	705
Bone Size Sub, pkgs	5	....
" Tannin Liquor, pkgs	1	...
amphor, pkgs	109	14146
ardamous, pkgs	6	....
opperas, pkgs	10	6814
olors, pkgs	11	....
Cudbear, pkgs	49	23434
Drugs, pkgs	2	....
Cutch, pkgs	4236	457514
Fustic Ext, pkgs	26	9243
" tons	....	44
Garancine, pkgs	23	41806
Gelatine, pkgs	21	2317
" pkgs	11	....
Glue, pkgs	6	....
Glucose, pkgs	15	13230
" pkgs	35	....
Glycerine, pkgs	3	....
Ginger, pkgs	610	54004
Grease,	1327	505477
" pkgs	4 9	....
Gum, Arabic, pkgs	38	7608
" Copal, pkgs	682	99090
" " pkgs	....	12351
" Guiac, pkgs	24	4645
" " pkgs	14	....
" Kowrie, lbs	....	31669
" Tragacanth, pkgs	61	13073
" Substitute, pkgs	1	....
Hyosciamus, pkgs	6	....
" " lbs	30	....
Indigo, pkgs	10	....
" pkgs	443	130070
" Extract, pkgs	64	63331
" " pkgs	1	....
Iron Liquor, pkgs	1	....
Lime Juice, pkgs	10	....
Logwood, tons	....	84554
" Ext, pkgs	10	4390
Madder, pkgs	38	51105
Magnesia, pkgs	27	.. ..
Medical Flowers, pkgs	20	....
Mineral Green, pkgs	1	2
Ochre, pkgs	10	636
Oil Almond pkgs	1	....
" Bergamot, pkgs	40	5754
" Cocoa, pkgs	15	....
" Cod, pkgs	30	1100
" Fish, pkgs	3	150
" Geraniums, pkgs	2	57
" Lavender, pkgs	1	12
" Lemon, pkgs	60	1306
" " pkgs	10	....
" Myrbane, pkgs	3	140
" Olive, pkgs	14	859
" " pkgs	4	....
" Orange, pkgs	2	87
" Palm pkgs	450	90209
" Pitch, pkgs	1	....
" Rose, pkgs	2	80¼
" Sandal, pkgs	1	30
" Sod, pkgs	21	323 9
Opium, pkgs	19	3451
Orchill, pkgs	3	3661
Paint, lbs	....	1620
" lbs	12	1378
" lbs	4	....
Plumbago, pkgs	10	3929
Potash, pkgs	50	33147
" Bich, pkgs	33	28300
" Binoxolate, pkgs	20	4480
" Carb, pkgs	61	45128
" Chlorate, pkgs	100	22400
Red Lead, pkgs	36	20771
Redwood, tons	...	15
Rhubarb, pkgs	5	551
Saltpetre, pkgs	500	113995
Sapanwood, lbs	....	14100
" pcs	3175	....
Senna, pkgs	13	4473
Soap Stock, pkgs	66	23570
Soda Ash, pkgs	5887	8813633
" Bi-Carb, pkgs	450	72114
" Caustic, pkgs	3112	1471792
" " pkgs	100	....
" Hypo, pkgs	10	2443
" Nitrate, pkgs	1700	5118503
" Phos,pkgs	4	4116
" Sal, pkgs	8961	3734011
Sumac, pkgs	15595	2268000
" pkgs	2	.
" Extract, pkgs	75	34566
" " pkgs	22	...
Turmeric, pkgs	3500	....
Ultramarine, pkgs	56	15945
Umber, pkgs	82	6545
Venetian Red, pkgs	490	141120
Vermilion, pkgs	1	300
Washing Crystals pkgs	102	....
Verdigris, pkgs	4	2138
Vanadium Oxide, pkgs	2	....
Wax, pkgs	31	5248
Whiting, pkgs	50	17948
White lead, pkgs	195	31920
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	1	....

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

All parties desiring their names published in the Imports, will oblige by sending memorandum of goods to this office.

ACID BENZOIC—1 cs, 1000 ozs, C Pfizer & Co, per Alsatia, London.
CARBOLIC—5 cs, 300 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Wieland, Hamburg.
SAL—1 cs, 1 lb, Schering & Glatz, per Wieland, Hamburg.
30 cs, Brueckner & K, per Wieland, Hamburg.
OXALIC—20 bbls, 6463 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Holland, London.
ACONITE—1 bg, Brueckner & K, per Wieland, Hamburg.
ALIZARINE—116 cks, 44675 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
ALOES—40 cs, 2849 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Holland, London.
ALTHEA ROOT—5 cs, Brueckner & K, per Wieland, Hamburg.
ALUM—124 pkgs, 40600 lbs, W Pickhardt & K per Magdalena, Bremen.
20 tcs, 20306 lbs, F Brown & Son, per New World, London.
20 cks, 28252 lbs, W F Jordan, per Lepanto, Hull.
CAKE—62 cks, 57300 lbs, Lewis & Dimond, per Holland, London.
110 cks, 110020 lbs, G Watson Jr, per Somerset, Bristol.
AMMONIA CARB—50 cks, 29245 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Holland, London.
MURI—4 cks, M Lefferts, Jr, per Somerset, Bristol.
10 cks, 8664 lbs, C DeField, per Somerset, Bristol.
SAL—20 cks, 25081 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Egypt L'pool.
10 cks, 11349 lbs, C Del' Field, per Somerset, Bristol.
ANILINE COLORS—1 ck, 100 lbs, E Schlbach & Co, per State of Ind, Glasgow.
1 cs, 110 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Wieland, Hamburg.
8 cs, E Schlbach & Co, per G Werder, Bremen.
1 cs, 6 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Wieland, Hamburg.
2 cs, 130 lbs, L Brandeis & Co, per Wieland, Hamburg.
1 cs, 80 lbs, E Schlbach & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
8 cs, 700 lbs, R D Jackson, per Mosel, Bremen.
2 cs, 112 lbs, Fisher & Keller, per Mosel, Bremen.
3 cs, 300 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
16 cs, 1300 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, R'dam.
5 cs, L Brandeis & Co, per Hermann, Bremen.
16 cs, E Schlbach & Co, per Wieland, Hamburg.
1 cs, J B Wade, per Wieland, Hamburg.
5 cs, 440 lbs, R D Jackson, per Oder, Bremen.
4 cs, 350 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
2 cs, 99 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
2 cs, 120 lbs, L Brandeis & Co, per Wieland, Hamburg.
17 pkgs, 1290 lbs, J Campbell, per Britannic, L'pool.
11 cs, 530 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Oder, Bremen.
OIL—25 cs, 11025 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
9 cks, 3435 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per C, of New York, L'pool.
ANTIMONY—75 cks, 30400 lbs, Phelps, Dodge & Co, per Holland, London.
17 cks, 11424 lbs, Dickinson, Van D & Co, per Holland, London.
ARGOLS—163 cks, G Amsinck & Co, per P DeNova York, Oporto.
10 cks, 4200 lbs, Materne & Meyer, per P DeNova York, Oporto.
49 cks, 34111 lbs, French Cream T Co, per Wieland, Hamburg.
52 bgs, 11200 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per City of New York, L'pool.
24 bgs, R Hilliers Son & Co, per Italy, L'pool.
35 cks, 35596 lbs, A Iselin & Co, per Holland, London.
66 cks, 61806 lbs, J G Dreyfus & Co, per City of New York, L'pool.
23 cks, 27130 lbs, French Cream T Co, per Egypt, L'pool.
35 cks, 37493 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Egypt, L'pool.
ARSENIC—200 kegs, 77930 lbs, Peters & Tiemann, per Jupiter, Falmouth.
BALSAM COP—2 bbls, 656 lbs, G W Gillett, per M M Williams, Cd Bolivar.
BARK—8 bgs, 896 lbs, D DeCastro & Co, per Holland, London.
72 bgs, 11160 lbs, Dix & Morris, per France, Havre.
PERU—94 bgs, 9400 lbs, Hoadley & Co, per Colon, Aspinwall.
16 bgs, 1600 lbs, D De Castro & Co, M Reynolds, P'to Cabello.
76 bgs, 10419 lbs, J A Pauli, per Alsatia, London.
1 bg, 104 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Oder, Bremen.
BARYTES—14 cks, 12930 lbs, Mc Coy & Co, per Magdalene, Bremen.
BEANS TONCA—1 cs, 80 lbs, J Agostina, per M M Williams, C'd Bolivar.
BLACK SALTS—6 cks, 1525 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
BLEACH—55 cks, 56408 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Montana, L'pool.
50 cks, 48760 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Excelsior, Newcastle.
220 tcs, 226352 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Egypt, L'pool.
101 cks, 113436 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Washington, L'pool.
BISMUTH—8 bbls, 2266 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Holland, London.
BORAX—5 cs, 560 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Alsatia, London.
BRIMSTONE—600 tons, J L Morgan & Co, per Elpi, Catania.
350 tons, A Minaldi & Co, per Volmer, Palermo.
BRONZE POWDER—3 cs, Palm & Fechteler, per Hermann, Bremen.
8 cs, G Meier & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Mosel, Bremen.
1 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
1 cs, R Meyer & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
1 cs, J Kaysel, per Oder, Bremen.
5 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Oder, Bremen.
3 cs, Wertheimber & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
BROWN LAKE—1 cs, 200 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Somerset, Bristol.
BUCHU—1 bg, 467 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Holland, London.
CADMIUM YELLOW—1 cs, 20 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Russia, L'pool.
CALOMEL—1 cs, 100 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Holland, London.
CAMPHOR—177 tubs, 19264 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Holland, London.
CARDAMONS—5 cs, Hatry & Fischer, per Holland, London.
CARMINE—1 cs, 60 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Wieland, Hamburg.
LAKE—3 cs, 225 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Wieland, Hamburg.
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rosenstein Bros, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
25 bgs, 2789 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
CASSIA—346 bgs, 23067 lbs, Olyphant & Co, per M Castle, Hong Kong.
360 bgs, 24000 lbs, Brown Bros & Co, per M Castle, Hong Kong.
CASTOR SEED CAKE—10 bgs, 1624 lbs, Woodford & F, per C of Richmond. L'pool.
CHALK—295 tons, Grinnell, M & Co, per New World, London.
225 tons, W H Avery, per Mercator, London.
180 tons, F W J Hurst, per Holland, London.
2 cks, 896 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Holland, London.
CHAMOMILES—10 bgs, Hatry & Fischer, per Holland, London.
CHEMICALS—2 cs, W Pickhardt & K, per Wieland. Hamburg,
20 cks, 7288 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
CHINA CLAY—630 cks, 300 tons, J L Smith & Co, per Jupiter, Falmouth.
CHLORAL HYDRATE—7 cs, 365 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Wieland, Hamburg.
5 cs, 560 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Schiedam, Rotterdam
2 cs, 100 lbs, J H Stallman & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
CLOVES—50 bgs, Arnold, Hines & Co, per Essex, Zanzibar.
COCHINEAL—8 bgs, 1461 lbs, Peters & Tiemann, per Mosel, Bremen.
26 bgs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
11 bgs, 1226 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Oder, Bremen.
COLCOTHAR—5 cks, F W Devoe & Co, per Russia L'pool.
16 kgs, 2083 lbs, Harrison Bros & Co, per Alsatia, L'pool.
COLORS—3 cs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Russia, L'pool.
1 cs, McCoy & Co, per Algeria, L'pool.
6 cks, 4407 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
CORKS—42 bgs, Gudewill, Meyer & Co, per S E Kennedy, Seville.
25 bgs, A Stephani & Co, per S E Kennedy, Seville.
1 cs, H Batjer & Bro, per Egypt, L'pool.
CORKWOOD—996 bgs, Gudewill, Meyer & Co, per S E Kennedy, Seville.
37 bgs, Gudewill Meyer & Co, per M E Celestina, Lisbon.
48 bgs, A Stephani & Co, per M Concetta Lisbon.
48 bgs, A Stephani & Co, per M Concetta, Lisbon.
150 bgs, J de B Guamera, per P De Nova York, Oporto.
CUTCH—1000 bxs, 111750 lbs, Fowler, C & Co, per L S Wills, Calcutta.
498 cs, 70337 lbs, C G Lennig, per L S Wills, Calcutta.
DEGRAS—10 cks, S Mendlesohn, per Wieland, Hamburg.
DROP BLACK—67 kegs. 6958 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
DRUGS—7 cks, 2625 lbs, Eimer & Amend, per T Christian, Hamburg.
13 cks, 4759 lbs, L E Ransom, per Holland, London.
DUTCH METAL—1 cs, G H Barbey, per Frisia, Hamburg.
4 cs, G Meier & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, J Kaysel, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, T Riessner, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, Wertheimber & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
ERGOT—17 bgs, Fischer & Keller, per Wieland, Hamburg.
FUSTIC—1974 pcs, M Echeverria & Co, per M Collins, Tuxpan.
20 tons, Jos Foulkes Sons, per Kestrel, Curacao.
28 tons, J W Brown, per U R Smith, Tuxpan.
15 tons, H Marquardt, per Wm Conners, Mexico.
EXT—10 cks, 5014 lbs, A Klipstein, per Lepanto, Hull.
GALLS—44 pkgs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Alsatia, London.
GELATINE—5 cs, 550 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Wieland, Hamburg.
4 cs, J Morganstein, per Mosel, Bremen.
10 cks, Acker, Merrill & C, per Montana, L'pool.
5 cs, 550 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Wieland, Hamburg.
GINGER—20 bbls, Dovale & Co, per Atlas, Kingston.
2000 pkts, 54204 lbs, Woodford & Farlow, per L S Wills, Calcutta.
GLASS PLATE—35 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
18 cs, Saured & Marneffe, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
12 cs, Heroy, Marrenner & W, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
1 cs, Berkey & Gay F Co, per California, Glasgow.
17 cs, S Cohn, per Mosel, Bremen.
23 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per Mosel, Bremen.
26 cs, A Arnstein, per Mosel, Bremen.
17 cs, J A Waller, Jr, per Egypt, L'pool.
25 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
22 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
3 cs, Heroy, Marrenner & W, per Oder, Bremen.
WINDOW—200 cs, A Von Praag & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
560 cs, E Delano, per Chignecto, Antwerp.
5422 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Chignecto, Antwerp.
1000 cs, Fleischmann & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
43 cs, Heroy, Marrenner & W, per J Foster, Jr, L'pool.
2072 cs, E F Holbrook & Bro, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
734 cs, A Arnstein, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
600 cs, E A Boyd, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
2624 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
455 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
2455 cs, D A Van Horne & Co, per Switzerland, Antwerp.
1000 cs, B Guenthal, per Chignecto, Antwerp.
1040 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Chignecto, Anterwp.
GLUE—10 cs, 5607 lbs, Cummings & Lockwood, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
GLYCERINE—13 pkgs, 6300 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
2 cs, 100 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Holland, London.
1 bbl, 480 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
50 cs, 11200 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, per Magdalena, Bremen.
GREASE—65 cks, Geo Palen & Co, per Montana, L'pool.
221 cks, 79557 lbs, Geo Palen & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
30 cks, Bittel, Tepel & Co, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
GUM ARABIC—24 bgs, 10093 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Montana, L'pool.
DAMAR—133 cs, 20059 lbs, E Marcus, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
KOWRIE—230 cs, 67800 lbs, E Hill, per New World, London.
44 cs, 10528 lbs, E Marcus, per New World, London.
37 cs, 9153 lbs, T N Bolles, per New World, London.
TRAG—97 cs, 15984 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Alsatia, London.
INDIGO—18 cs, 5544 lbs, Browning Bros, per L S Wills, Calcutta.
31 cs J L & D S Riker, per Alsatia, London.
40 bgs, 6000 lbs, Jas McEnder, per Colon, Aspinwall.
12 cs, 3350 lbs, J Farnham, per Castle Holme, Calcutta.
25 cs, 4292 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Oder, Bremen.
EXT—15 cks, 9436 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.
15 cks, 1700 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Pereire, Havre.
10 cks, 4444 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Spain, L'pool.
INSECT POWDER—8 cks, Eimer & Amend, per Wieland, Hamburg.
IPECAC—5 bgs, 456 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Holland, London.
IRON OXIDE—10 cks, 1120 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Somerset, Bristol.
ISINGLASS—3 cs, 276 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Holland, London.
LEECHES—4 cs, R F Hertwig, per Wieland, Hamburg.
LICORICE—1408 bgs, 767184 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per L Curry, Smyrna.
1492 bgs, 189216 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Rosalia, Alsatia.
300 cs, 74690 lbs, Zuricaldy & A, per Adria, Barcelona.

LINSEED—4720 bgs, 15403 bush, Campbell & Thayer, per King Arthur, Calcutta.
5299 bgs, 15540 bush, C Ralli per King Arthur, Calcutta.
2000 bgs, 6512 bush, Campbell & Thayer, per L S Wills, Calcutta.
LOGWOOD—377 tons, Lyon & Co, per Shannon, Cape Haiti.
258 tons, R Murray, Jr, per Margie, St Marc.
MADDER—15 cks, 18579 lbs, C L Andrews, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
MAGNESIA—40 cks, 4576 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Lepanto, Hull.
20 cks, 4717 lbs, Kittle & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
40 cks, 9259 lbs, California Powder Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
CALC—5 cs, 390 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Egypt, L'pool.
CARB—50 cs, 6142 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Egypt, L'pool.
MEDICAL ROOTS—22 bgs, Lehn & Fink, per Oder, Bremen.
SEED—6 pkgs, 771 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Alsatia, London.
MORPHINE—1 cs, 200 ozs, McKesson & Robbins, per Bolivia, Glasgow.
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, 22000 lbs, Materne & Meyer, per Schiedam, R'dam.
NUTMEGS—1 cs, 428 lbs, Pinckney Jackson & Co, per Holland, London.
OCHRE—200 cks, 134085 lbs, F A Reichard, per Virginia, Havre.
20 cks, 11981 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
OIL ALMOND—1 cs, F A Reichard, per Holland, London.
CEDAR—1 cs, 22 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Wieland, Hamburg.
COD LIVER—25 pkgs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
40 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
CROTON—6 cs, 324 lbs, J J Quetting, per Egypt, L'pool.
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Wieland Hamburg.
1 cs, 30 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Mosel, Bremen.
HAARLEM—10 cs, Materne & Meyer, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
LAVENDER—2 cs, F A Reichard, per Holland, London.
1 lb, J J Quetting, per Egypt, L'pool.
1 cs, 10 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Holland, London,
LEMON—25 cs, 587 lbs, J B Horner, per Gladys, Messina.
30 cs, 918 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Gladys, Messina.
ROSEMARY—1 cs, Brueckner & K. per Wieland, Hamburg.
20 cs, 1100 lbs, O B Wilson, per Alsatia, London.
SANDAL—1 cs, 44 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Wieland, Hamburg.
1 cs 38½ lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Holland, London.
ORANGE LEAD—25 cks, 15802 lbs, Peters & Tiemann, per Lepanto, Hull.
JUICE—11 cks, Powers & Weightman, per Daylight, Demerara.
ORCHILL—10 cks, 14376 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Holland, London.
PAINT—314 pkgs 23112 lbs, G N Gardner, per Montana, L'pool.
3 cs, F W Devoe & Co, per Russia, L'pool.
25 kegs, 2952 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
POPPY SEED—4 cks, 440 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Oder, Bremen.
POTASH BICHROME—20 cks, 16000 lbs, C DeP Field, per Bolivia, Glasgow.
100 cks, 79448 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Bolivia, Glasgow
PRUSS—14 cks, 7000 lbs, C DeP Field, per Bolivia, Glasgow.
QUININE—40 cs, 4000 ozs, Lanman & Kemp, per Wieland, Hamburg.
11 cs, 70 ozs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Wieland, Hamburg.
QUINCE SEED—1 ck, 154 lbs, J H Stallman & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
RAPESEED—125 bgs, 25000 lbs, L Rosenstein & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
RED LEAD—5 cks, 5330 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Montana, L'pool.
RHUBARB—8 cs, 1278 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Alsatia, London.
SALICINE—1 cs, 11 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, per Alsatia, London.
1 cs, 30 lbs, C Pfizer, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, 22 lbs, J H Stallman & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
SARSAPARILLA—30 bgs, 7197 lbs, L Monjo & Co, per N R Smith, Tuxpan.
SENNA—9 pkgs, 2831 lbs, Lazelle, Marsh & G, per Russia, L'pool.
9 bgs, Hatry & Fischer, per Holland, London.
SOAP CASTILE—5 cs, 1357 lbs, F A Reichard, per Holland, London.
8 cs, 1555 lbs, A Stephani & Co, per S E Kennedy, Seville.
SODA ASH—159 cks, 285340 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Ind, Glasgow.
123 cks, 165349 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Excelsior, Newcastle.
96 tcs, 168730 lbs, J L & S Riker, per Russia, L'pool.
81 cks, 112747 lbs, Colgate & Co, per Russia, L'pool.
117 cks, 226875 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per H S Gregory, L'pool.
178 cks, 224390 lbs, Wing & Evans, per J Foster, Jr, L'pool.
183 cks, 232069 lbs, Wing & Evans, per H S Gregory, L'pool.
208 cks, 283867 lbs, Wing & Evans, per C H Marshall, L'pool.
486 pkgs, 762853 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Egypt. L'pool
45 cks, 60486 lbs, F Brown & Son, per Holland, London.
78 cks, 161598 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Washington, L'pool.
189 cks, 228867 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Washington, L'pool.
16 tcs, 22271 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Excelsior, Newcastle.
45 tcs, 56527 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Excelsior, Newcastle.
BICARB—100 cks, 23379 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Montana, L'pool.
250 kegs. 28000 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Excelsior, Newcastle.
CAUSTIC—534 dms, 351027 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per H S Gregory, L'pool
40 dms, 31093 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Ind, Glasgow.
101 dms, 58499 lbs, Davis, Wolt & Co, per C H Marshall, L'pool
150 dms, 95826 lbs, E Hill, per Adriatic, L'pool.
100 dms, 63522 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per J Foster, Jr, L'pool
71 dms, 45190 lbs, Wing & Evans, per J Foster, Jr, L'pool.
350 dms, 223358 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Egypt, L'pool.
100 dms, 58879 lbs, E Hill, per C H Marshall, L'pool.
90 drms, 53966 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Washington, L'pool.
HYPO—120 cks, 133683 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Success, Dublin.
SAL—114 cks, 53336 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Ind, Glasgow.
100 cks, 22256 lbs, F Brown & Son, per New World, London.
1321 cks, 560224 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Excelsior, Newcastle.
264 cks, 111784 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Excelsior, Newcastle.
STRONTIA—6 cks, 2279 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Alsatia, London.
SUMAC EXT—20 cs, 37224 lbs, A Klipstein, per Alsatia, London.
TARTAR SALTS—10 cks, 4769 lbs, J L Morgan & Co, per Holland, London.
ULTRAMARINE—12 pkgs, A B Ansbacher, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
54 pkgs, C F Zentgraf, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
8 pkgs, 1628 lbs, C C Abel & Co, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
11 pkgs, 5271 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
10 pkgs, 2205 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, R'dam.
VARNISH—1 cs, 7 gls, C T Raynolds & Co, per Russia, L'pool.
15 cs, 450 gls, J R Walker, per Mosel, Southampton.
1 cs, 20 gls, R Meyer & Co, per Oder Bremen.
VENICE TURP—14 pkgs, 2172 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Chiarina, Trieste.
VERMILION—1 ck, 570 lbs C T Raynolds & Co, per Russia, L'pool.
WAX-JAPAN—10 cs, 1921 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Holland, London.
WHITE LEAD—103 pkgs, 21849 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Alsatia, London.
ZINC OXIDE—200 bbls, 44092 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Switzerland, Antwerp.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ALOES—3 cs, W F Norcross, per Bohemian. London.
ALUM—29 cks, 25332 lbs, W H Winslow & Co, per France, Rotterdam.
ANILINE COLORS—2 cs, 100 lbs, Cushing, Porter & C, per Iberian, L'pool.
2 cs, 110 lbs, Cushing, Porter & C, per Iberian, L'pool.
3 cs, 110 lbs, H A Gould, per Iberian, L'pool.
4 cs, 200 lbs, Morey & Co, per Bohemian, L'pool.
CAKE—20 cs, 2000 lbs, H A Gould, per Iberian, L'pool.
OIL—13 pkgs, 2155 lbs, H A Gould, per Iberian, L'pool.
ARGOLS—25 cks, 13860 lbs, Peters & Tiemann, per Marathon, L'pool.
ARSENIC—300 cks, 110732 lbs, E Hill, per C Young, Hull.
BLACK SALTS—16 cs, 2215 lbs, J Grimshaw, per Iberian, L'pool.
BLEACH—310 cks, 208552 lbs, F A Downing, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
115 cks, 112732 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
84 cks, 79892 lbs, F A Downing, per Victoria, L'pool.
BONE SIZE LUB—4 cks, T Leyland & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
BRIMSTONE—80 tons, A Cochran & Co, per A L White, Palermo.
COLORS OIL—2 cs, Wadsworth, Howland & Co, per Marathon, L'pool.
2 cs, Wadsworth, Howland & Co, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
DIVI DIVI—535 bgs, Fowle & Carroll, per A E Snow, Barranquilla.
FUSTIC—160 tons, Fowle & Carroll, per A E Snow, Barranquilla.
25 tons, Hoadley & Co, per A E Snow, Barranquilla.
GELATINE—5 cs, G W Woodman, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
GLUE—19 cks, 1001 lbs, Howe & French, per Iberian, L'pool.
GREASE—33 cks, R G Norris & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
GUM TRAG—20 cs, 2836 lbs, Hobbs, Pope & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
INDIGO—5 cs, 834 lbs, Cushing, Porter & C, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
LOGWOOD—187½ tons, Kunhardt & Co, per J P Wyman, Aquin.
178 tons, Alfred W Meven & Co, per Silver Spray, Hayti.
118 tons, Lyon, Dupuy & Co, per Hiawatha, Cape Hayti.
OIL COCOA—1 ck, 51 gls, J Grimshaw, per Iberian, L'pool.
ESSENTIAL—11 cs, Weeks & Potter, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
LEMON—23 cs, 900 lbs, J Burnett & Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
OLIVE—3 cks, 156 gls, Weeks & Potter, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
5 cks, 293 gls, Wm Underwood & Co, per Minnesota, L'pool.
POTASH CARB—12 cks, 9481 lbs, S D Austin, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
RED LEAD—20 cks, 12047 lbs, Meriden Flint Glass Co, per Massachusetts, L'poo
SODA ASH—159 cks, 226014 lbs, F A Downing, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
100 cks, 114018 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
45 cks, 59217 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Iberian, L'pool.
245 cks, 337925 lbs, F A Dowding, per Victoria, L'pool.
160 tcs, 301841 lbs, Meyer Bros & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
BISULPH—12 cks, 6216 lbs, Morey & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
CAUSTIC—100 dms, 59243 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Massachusetts, L'pool
50 dms, 28923 lbs, Meyer Bros & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
HYPO—72 cks, 12520 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Massachusetts, L'pool.
87 cks, 9744 lbs, Morey & Co, per Lepanto, Hull.
SAL—216 bbls, 86400 lbs, Morey & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
SUMAC—700 bgs, 112000 lbs, Samuel C Cobb, per A L White, Palermo.
EXT—30 cks, T Leyland & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.
ULTRAMARINE—10 cs, 2240 lbs, T Leyland & Co, per Iberian, L'pool.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ASHES—64 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
5 pkgs, J L Morgan & Co, Baltimore.
12 pkgs, order, Baltimore.
BEESWAX—3 bbls, J R Plum & G, per City of Macon, Savannah.
2 bbls, Belt & Cilley, per City of Macon, Savannah.
1 bbl, order, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
3 bbls, D Lehman, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
1 bbl, C J Coulter & Co, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
1 bbl, N F Monjo, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
1 bbl, Carhart & Bro, per City of Austin, Fernandina.
BORAX—2343 bgs, order, per Gen McClellan, San Francisco.
CLAY—24 cks, Sergeant Bros, per City of Dallas, Port Royal.
19 cks, R McNamee & Co, per City of Atlanta, Charleston.
36 cks, R McNamee & Co, per Gulf Stream, Charleston.
12 cks, Sergeant Bros, per City of Austin, Port Royal.
C S OIL—186 bbls, order, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
50 bbls, Simmonds & G, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
74 bbls, J Macy's Sons, per Hudson, New Orleans.
181 bbls, S M Swenson, per Hudson, New Orleans.
200 bbls, order, per Hudson, New Orleans.
55 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
300 bbls, Thurber & Co, National.
55 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
48 bbls, Whitman Bros, National.
SOAP STOCK—1507 bbls, order, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
FLAXSEED—3 bgs, Moore & Jenkins, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
3 bgs, N F Monjo, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
LARD OIL—165 bbls, order, Baltimore.
20 bbls, W Burnet, National.
31 bbls, G W Carhart, Erie R R.
31 bbls, order, Erie R R.
50 bbls, order, Baltimore.
50 bbls, export, Hudson River R R.
LUBRICATING OIL—50 bbls, Ketchum & Reed, Erie R R.
150 bbls, S Thompson, N & Co, Erie R R.
20 bbls, E T Hopkins, Erie R R.
20 bbls, Ketchum & Reed, Hudson River R R.
40 bbls, P Carrington, Hudson River R R.
MUSTARD SEED—50 bgs, S D Crosby, Hudson River R R.
OCHRE—140 bbls, Gridley & Coffin, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
OIL—50 bbls, Holbrook Mfg Co, Hudson River R R.
27 bbls, T G Hunt, Baltimore.
50 bbls, E T Howe, N Y & N H R R.
5 bbls, J C Bourne, N Y & N H R R.

CAKE—418 bgs, J F O'Shaughnessy, per City of Macon, Savannah.
575 bgs, R Norman & Co, National.
91 bgs, Simmonds & Glidemeister, National.
674 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, National.
2316 bgs, I & C Moore & Co Hudson River R R.
377 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Erie R R.
PAINT—34 pkgs, J H Tiemann & Co, Baltimore.
QUICKSILVER—210 flasks, order, per Gen McClellan, San Francisco.
SUMAC—168 bgs, Gridley & Coffin, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
70 bgs, Sterling & D, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
WHALE OIL—110796 gls, order, per Gen McClellan, San Francisco.
WHITE LEAD—10 cks, order, Baltimore.

Domestic Receipts—Oils, &c.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending April 22:

		For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid	pkgs.	....	....
Ashes	pkgs.	81	1540
Asphaltum	lbs.	....	...
Bark	pkgs.	....	21
Barytes	pkgs.	...	55
Beeswax	pkgs.	12	278
Borax	cs.	2348	2343
"	lbs.		392591
Clay	pkgs.	91	1669
Cottonseed	bags.	....	...
do Meal	bags.	....	906
Flaxseed	pkgs.	6	3359
Manganese	pkgs.	....	...
Mustard seed	pkgs.	50	50
do do	lbs.		54684
Ochre	pkgs.	141	170
Oils—Cotton Seed	bbls.	1149	20311
Elaine	bbls.	....	52
Lard	bbls.	347	3281
" Mineral	bbls.	...	...
Lubricating	bbls.	270	6308
Paraffine	bbls.	....	60
Red	bbls	....	....
Sassafras	pkgs.	....	....
Sperm	cks.	....	10
Tallow	bbls.	....	15
Whale	bbls.	....	224
do	galls	110796	114954
other	bbls.	132	1683
cake	sacks.	4451	170245
meal	sacks.	...	....
Paint	pkgs.	34	207
Quicksilver	flasks.	210	310
Rapeseed	bags.	....	100
Sponge	bales.	....	55
Sumac	bags.	238	2583
Talc	pkgs.	....	....
Vanilla	pkgs.	....	....
White Lead	pkgs.	10	68

Exports of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Chemicals and Dyestuffs for the past week.

ACID.
60 carboys, per C Fletcher, for Georgetown.
50 carboys, per Ruby, for Port Spain.
100 carboys, per E Rokes, for Demerara.
20 carboys, per E L Hall, for Matanzas.
100 cs, per Morning Light, for Georgetown
ALCOHOL.
100 bbls, per Lodsen, for Constantinople.
2100 bbls, per Nettie, for Marseilles.
300 bbls, per L L Squires, for Buenos Ayres.
196 bbls, per Raven, for Gibralter.
BARK.
269 bgs, per Pereire, for Havre.
BORAX.
2 bbls, per C of Washington, for Havana
COCOA.
308 bgs, per C of New York, for Havana.
CORKWOOD.
112 bgs, per D R Eaton, for London.
COTTONSEED OIL.
7 bbls, per Pereire, for Havre.
90 bbls, per Somerset, for Bristol.
DRUGS.
39 bgs, per Templar, for Hamburg.
DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.
10 bbls, per Adriatic, for L'pool.
1715 cs, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
FISH OIL.
150 bbls, per Scandinavia, for Bristol.
94 bbls, per Somerset, for Bristol.
107 bbls, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
150 bbls, per D R Eaton, for London.
GLUE.
2 bbls, per Niagara, for Havana.
4 bbls, per C of New York, for Havana.
GUM.
186 pkgs, per Adriatic, for L'pool.
LARD OIL.
150 cs, per C C Chapman, for Melbourne
210 bbls, per Adriatic, for L'pool.
7 bbls, per California, for Glasgow.
LEAD.
487 pigs, per Pereire, for Havre.
LEECHES.
1 pail, per Clyde, for Aspinwall.
LICORICE.
4 cs, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
LINSEED OIL.
3 bbls, per Clyde, for Aspinwall.
9 pkgs, per C of New York, for Havana.
2 bbls, per O Cutts, for Port au Prince.
LUBRICATING OIL.
100 bbls, per Ragna, for Bremen.
1 bbl, per Pereire, for Havre.
105 cs, per Niagara, for Havana.
60 bbls, per Templar, for Hamburg.
8 cs, per City of New York, for Havana.
10 bbls, per Montana, for L'pool.
500 bbls, per M W Brett, for Stettin.
475 bbls, per D R Eaton, for London.
NEATSFOOT OIL.
2 bbls, per C of New York, for Havana.
OIL ALMOND.
5 cs, per Clyde, for Aspinwall.
OIL CAKE.
1545 bgs, per Nova Scotia, for London.
40 cks, per Gem, for Bridgetown.
100 cks, per C Fletcher, for Georgetown.
4 cks, per M C Decker, for Nassau.
7152 bgs, per Venere, for Kings Lynn.
120 hhds, per Starlight for Port Spain.
102 hhds, per Columbia, for Bridgetown.
1385 bgs, per Skjerkholt, for Belfast.
250 tons, per Glenmorag, for Bristol.
OIL CASTOR.
10 cs, per City of New York, for Havana.
OIL COD LIVER.
16 cs, per L L Squires, for Buenos Byres.
OIL ESSENTIAL.
4 cs, per Pereire, for Havre.
3 cs, per Clyde, for Aspinwall.
OIL PEPPERMINT.
10 cs, per Pereire, for Havre.
OIL SPERM.
4 bbls, per D R Eaton, for London.
OIL WHALE.
12 cks, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
18 cks, per California, for Glasgow.
PAINT.
2 cs, per Gen Meade, for Hamilton.
88 cs, per C C Chapman, for Melbourne.
2 cs, per Niagara, for Havana.
11 pkgs, per Flamborough, for St Johns
89 pkgs, per Clyde, for Aspinwall.
37 pkgs, per Chas Bell, for St Johns.
126 pkgs, per C of New York, for Havana
PEPPER.
10 bgs, per J Mason, for Mayaguez.
17 bgs, per C of New York, for Havana.
PITCH.
15 bbls, per Niagara, for Havana.
31 bbls, per Chas Bell, for St Johns.
ROOTS.
53 bgs, per Mozel, for Bremen.
ROSIN.
100 bbls, per Regia, for Hamburg.
500 bbls, per E Austin, for London.
250 bbls, per Gold Hunter, for Shanghae
500 bbls, per C C Chapman, for Melbourne.
125 bbls, per Grandee, for Yokohama.
3 bbls, per Niagara, for Havana.
500 bbls, per California, for Glasgow.
213 bbls, per W H Keeney, for Bahia.
500 bbls, per Orloff, for Lisbon.
SENEGA ROOT.
6 bgs, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
5 bgs, per Holland, for London.
SPERMACETI.
100 cs, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
TAR.
5 bbls, per Gold Hunter, for Shanghae.
2 bbls, per Gen Meade, for Hamilton.
3 bbls, per Clyde, for Aspinwall.
20 bbls, per Hornet, for La Guayra.
TURPENTINE.
100 cs, per Annie Camp, for Shanghae.
150 cs, per C C Chapman, for Melbourne
30 pkgs, per City of Washington, for Havana.
3 cs, per Clyde, for Aspinwall.
10 cs, per O Cutts, for Port au Prince.
215 cs, per Orloff, for Lisbon.
VARNISH.
62 cs, 310 gls, $1358, per C C Chapman, for Melbourne.
7 cs, 160 gls, $339, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
1 cs, 10 gls, $12, per Clyde, for Aspinwall
50 pkgs, 960 gls, $1092, per City of New York, for Havana.
WAX.
100 bbls, per E Austin, for London.
5 bbls, per Santiago de Cuba, for Havana
27 bbls, per Yenchulo, for Posages.
10 bbls, per Egypt, for L'pool.
ZINC OXIDE.
100 bbls, per Adriatic, for L'pool.
200 bbls, per Holland, for London.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND

WEEK ENDING APRIL. 22, 1877.

Aniline Colors, cases	18
Bay Rum, bbls	3
Bronze Powder, case	2
China Clay, casks	90
Cloves, bags	325
Corks, bags	10
Gelatine, cases	10
Glass, pkgs	1399
Glue, casks	18
Glucose, casks	2
Grape Sugar, cases	160
Licorice, cases	25
Linseed, bags	2000
Magnesia Carb, case	1
Nutmegs, cases	241
Oil Lemon, cases	35
Oil, Olive, casks	3
Opium, cases	11
Paint, casks	45
Pepper, bags	550
Pimento, bags	185
Potash chlo., casks	45
Quinine, cases	10
Soap Castile, boxes	800
Saltpetre	210
Soda Ash, casks	156
Soda Bicarb, kegs	50
Soda Caustic, drums	121
Sponges, cases	2
Ultramarine, pkgs	9

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending April, 19, 1877.

	Quantity.	Value.
Asphaltum	12	313
Arsenic	300	1,991
Acids	115	4,794
Aniline colors	53	9,252
Aniline, arsenate of	27	1,459
Ammonia, carb	50	3,745
Ammonia, mur. of	14	723
Ammonia, sal	30	3,402
Arrow root	350	742
Argols	397	29,089
Aloes	40	848
Aurine	2	251
Alum	30	398
Aluminous cake	172	1,549
Albumen	8	1,538
Bark Peruvian	101	5,612
Bark quillay	72	801
Barytes	180	1,010
Bleach. powder	706	8,448
Brimstone		9,545
Chem. salts	6	471
Cassia		3,433
Caraway seed		1,225
Camphor	177	3,426
Chalk		588
Cardamoms	5	1,092
Cham. flowers	15	270
Calomel	1	83
Cantharides	20	631
Cochineal	34	3,502
Chlo. hydrate	5	416
Cudbear	5	288
Cutch	498	1,288
Chicory	284	4,653
Dyewood, ext.	158	4,220
Fennel seed		214
Gamboge	21	629
Glucose	201	1,361
Glycerine	187	4,950
Gum arabic	233	12,256
Gum copaiva	2	200
Gum copal	250	2,180
Gum damar	196	4,563
Gum kowrie	361	7,388
Glue	15	743
Ipecac	30	3,984
Insect powder	50	1,635
Indigo	246	59,883
Indigo, ext. of	42	2,798
Leeches	5	92
Lic. paste	300	7,985
Lic. root	5,596	24,874
Linseed	5,277	14,617
Logwood, M. lbs	936	6,687
Madder	15	623
Madder, ext. of	137	10,563
Mica	3	160
Mustard		6,990
Nutmegs		8,181
Orchill liquor	45	4,456
Oxide zinc	300	3,869
Oil, aniline	44	5,542
Oil, tanners'	30	783
Oil, bergamot	4	502
Oil, cocoanut	10	972
Oil, croton	6	242
Oil, Haarlem	10	139
Oil, lavender	7	525
Oil, lemon	27	1,053
Oil, olive	1,755	8,822
Oil, thyme	5	291
Oil, sesame	25	817
Oil, sandalwood	1	168
Oil, essential	5	612
Opium	3	1,825
Paints		5,125
Pepper		13,712
Perfumery	30	2,990
Pimento		5,572
Pot., bich	50	2,836
Pot., mursate of	934	3,067
Quinine	2	3,796
Reg. antimony	92	6,557
Sarsaparilla	231	9,011
Senna	9	307
Soap	1,964	4,119
Soda ash	1,733	44,715
Soda, arsenate of	10	363
Soda, bicarb	100	764
Soda, caustic	1,779	30,174
Soda, sal	350	641
Sponges	6	339
Sumac, extract of	25	532
Ultramarine	53	1,820
Varnish	17	1,865
Venice turpentine	14	315
Yellow ochre	25	190
Other		6,308

NAVAL STORES.

There has been a fair jobbing demand throughout the week, but no large parcels are moving. Spirits of turpentine has ruled easy in price, and with the small demand holders are more willing to accept low figures, and 30c will now buy. Rosins have also ruled dull and nominal in price, the tendency being to lower prices. Strained is now quoted at $1 50@1 55 for common to good. Tar dull at $2 05@2 20. Pitch $2.

PETROLEUM.

The market continues to rule quiet and the feeling is rather weak. Inquiries for export parcels are few, and no demand is to be noted except for small lots for home use. Prices are rather easier than at our last, and refined can now be had at 11c. Crude is quoted at 6⅛c in bulk and 8⅛c for shipping order; cases rule steady and in more enquiry at 14⅛@16⅛c. Naphtha nominal at 6⅛@6¼c.

LARD.

There has been an easy market all through the week and the price is ruling lower in tone. Western has been in fair demand both for export and home use, but the parcels have not been large, and at the close holders will accept 7 25c. City is also easier and selling fairly at 7 20c. Stearine is quiet and nominal at 7⅛@7¼c.

TALLOW.

There is still an easy market and the demand is slow; small parcels are being taken for exporters use with about steady figures, holders quoting 7 5-16@ 7⅜c.

Naval Stores.

Spirits Turp., merchantable order	₩ gal	....	@ 30
" " shipping order		....	@ 31
" " from store		....	@ 32
Rosins, common strained	₩ bbl	....	@1 50
" good do		....	@1 55
" low, No. 2		1 65	@1 70
" good do		1 80	@2 00
" low, No. 1		2 10	@2 25
" good do		2 25	@2 50
" pale		2 75	@3 00
" extra pale		3 25	@3 50
" window glass		3 75	@4 00
Tar, Washington		2 05	@2 10
" Newbern		2 05	@2 10
" Wilmington		2 10	@2 20
Pitch		....	@2 00

GEORGE SOANES, SON & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 4, 1878.

The demand for feeding cakes has shown a slight improvement both as regard linseed and cottonseed. Linseed cakes, London made, per ton, £10 5s@£10 10s; American oblong, Westerns, in bags, per ton,

£9@9 5s; New York and Boston, in bags and barrels, (E. I. Seed), per ton, £10@£10 7s 6d; Marseilles square, per ton, £9@£9 10s; Cotton Cakes, English, per ton. £6 15s; do. Decorticated American, per ton, £6 15s@£7.

Linseed oil closes quiet but steady at £27 2s 6d@£27 5s spot, £27 5s@£27 7s 6d month, £27 12s 6d@£27 15s May-August, and £27 10s September-December. Hull delivery £26 12s 6d@£26 15s spot, £26 15s@£26 17s 6d month, £27 5s next four months, and £27 September-December.

Rape and other Seed Oils —The market for brown rape oil has been very firm during the week, and advanced to £38 15s spot, but closes rather weaker at £33 10s@£33 15s spot, £33 12s 6d sellers May-August, and £33 15s September-December—English refined £35 10s spot—Foreign refined £36@£37—Crude cotton oil dull, £26 10s@£26 12s 6d—Refined £31@£31 5s spot—Hull £30 5s@£30 7s 6d spot.

Olive oils dull.

Palm Oil—£40@40 10s best Lagos.

Cocoanut oil keeps very firm, and but very little oil offers either on the spot or for arrival; pipes on the spot are saleable at £39 5s, puncheons at £3910s, and hogsheads £39 15s@40; for arrival £39 10s has been bid and refused for pipes only—Cochin £47 10s@£48 spot.

Fish Oils flat.—Sperm nominally £73 —Cod £32 10s.

Turpentine, etc.—Spirits quiet—American 23s 3d——Petroleum 9⅞d spot, and 10¾d@10⅞d September-December.

ESTRINE & CO'S. MONTHLY MARKET REPORT.

MARSEILLES, April 8, '78.

Cream Tartar.—We have been able to secure several parcels of prime white cream tartar towards the end of last month at the price reported in our previous circular of f232.75 per 100 kilos f o b, value cash, but the feeling has further improved since a few days, our manufacturers in the Interior asking now for prompt delivery f234.75 per 100 kilos f o b, and for delivery during the next three or four months f234.75@f232.75 per 100 kilos f o b. Crystals of Tartar—From 10 to 20 casks fine Languedoc roses crystals are offering from the Interior at f230 per 100 kilos f o b, but buyers so far are wanting. A few casks pale Marseilles crystals sold the other day at f228 25 per 100 kilos f o b. Pinky crystals remain nominally at f230.50 per 100 kilos f o b, and of brown Italian crystals a lot of 10,000 kilos offers here since last week at f187 50 per 100 kilos f o b without, however, finding employment at this figure.

Argols—Although supplies of argols in sorts continue very limited, prices are kept down at f1.80@1.75 per degree first cost, according to quality, our manufacturers having invariably withdrawn till now as soon as holders meant to raise their pretensions In sifted red argols a mere retailing business is doing for the moment at f166 50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Verdigris remains very scarce, and latest advices received from the Interior continue to show true extra dry Narbonne, superior quality, at f260.50 per 100 kilos f o b, and extra dry, good commercial quality, at f245.50 per 100 kilos f o b, whilst good merchantable verdigris, in balls, might still be obtained at f197.50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Gums—Our stock has lately been increased to about 600 packages. Although demand remains rather weak prices are kept steady for ordinary Arabic, in sorts, at f155@f160 per 100 kilos f o b, and for best soft Arabic sorts at f165@f175 per 100 kilos f o b, according to quality. For Ghesire gums holders continue to ask f129.50 per 100 kilos f o b. Talca or Gedda gums are entirely wanting.

Galls—Blue and green Syrian galls are slightly weaker at f194 per 100 kilos f o b, whilst picked Aleppo remains scarce and firm at f280.50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Saffron—Stocks are very limited and prices are going steadily higher up. We succeeded to secure a few cases of superior Valencia end of last month still at f92 per 100 kilos f o b, but the Spanish markets have since become quite excited and telegraphic advices reaching us whilst going under press report extra superior Valencia now at f99 per kilo f o b, superior Valencia at f95@97 per kilo f o b, and good pure Valencia at f92 per kilo f o b, with still higher tendency. Of superior Alicant adulterated saffron, we obtained a case end of last month at f60.50 per kilo f o b, but this quality has since also been raised to f61.50 per kilo f o b, and prime Alicant is now being kept at f58.75 per kilo f o b. These quotations to be understood for cases of 4-4 tins, each tin of 25 lb nett. Small tins of 5-1 lb stand from 4 to 9d higher per lb, according to size.

Cochineal—Our stock comprises from 7 to 800 bags of all descriptions. Business in cochineal is without animation, but prices are kept quite steady, good greys quoting f5.35@5.50 per kilo f o b according to quality, silvers f5.60@5.72½ per kilo f o b, ordinary blacks f5.72½@5 82½ per kilo f o b, good blacks f6.22½@6.47½ per kilo f o b, and superior blacks f6.83½@7.25 per kilo f o b according to quality. Grey blacks (Zacat naturelles) are wanting.

Gentian roots are little doing and have declined, best Savoy roots offering now from the Interior at f37.50 per 100 kilos f o b.

Canary Seed—Our holders of good clean Rodosto seed continue to stick to f26.75@f26 25 per 100 kilos f o b, but orders for export are completely wanting at these figures. Demand for our home consumption is also very limited, and it may be prices will finally go a little lower down notwithstanding the endeavors of our holders to support the market.

Hempseed—We have lately been lucky enough to secure one small lot of good sound seed at f30 per 100 kilos fob. All the seed which has since reached our market from the Levant has been more or less heated and damaged and is quite unfit for shipment abroad. We have some further orders in hand which we are unable to fill for want of suitable quality; 300 bags quite heated stuff which arrived last week have been secured ex-ship for account of our home consumption at the relatively high figures of f31.50@f32 per 100 kilos f o b.

Sesame Oils—We obtained superfine Levant sesame oil last month as low as f112.50 per 100 kilos f o b in 200 kilo barrels, but since the beginning of this month all qualities sesame oil have again advanced, superfine Levant being now kept firm at f115@f116 per 100 kilos f o b, fine Levant at f105.50 per 100 kilos f o b, superfine Kurrachee and superfine Mozambique at f107.50 per 100 kilos f o b, extra Bombay at f104.50 per 100 kilos f o b, and superfine Calcutta at f101.50 per 100 kilos f o b, Bright sesame "Lampante" was also down a moment at f96.50 per 100 kilos f o b, but is now again kept in 500 kilo casks at f99 per 100 kilos f o b, with higher tendency.

Soap—Our soap market continues very firm. Mottled Castile soap "baryta" in boxes might still be obtained for prompt shipment at f50.75 per 100 kilos f o b, but shows an upward tendency for forward delivery. Baryta soap, in cases, is kept firm at f53.50 per 100 kilos f o b. For mottled castile, "pure," in boxes, our makers have lately raised their pretensions to f71.75 per 100 kilos f o b, and for same quality, in cases, to f68.25 per 100 kilos f o b.

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, of the 16th ult., says:

"Almost all the Southern country is full of petroleum—San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern and Los Angeles, containing numerous wells at present. The principal oil-bearing district, known as San Fernando, is 60 miles long by 8 miles wide, and could itself without difficulty supply the Pacific coast and China and Japan, were its resources properly developed. During the past two years there have been formed at least a dozen companies whose united capital on paper is at least ten millions of dollars. Few, however, have done anything. The Star Company is the principal one. It has five wells and a steam driven plant, and has supplied the market in 1877 with 128,000 gallons of refined kerosene, besides a large quantity of lubricating oils. The supply this year will be much larger, already equaling 42,000 gallons of kerosene. The production of the Southern country equals 100 barrels a day of crude, which is made into 50 barrels a day of refined petroleum and lubricating oils. Of this about thirty barrels a day of both kinds is received in this city, the rest being consumed South.

"Three years ago the production of crude petroleum in California did no exceed ten barrels a day; now the average production of the wells is about 200 barrels daily. Well No. 4, Pico Canon, yielded within a trifle of 2,000 barrels of oil in January, worth $8,000. Its depth is 550 feet."

McKEESPORT OIL STRIKE.

New oil developments are gradually encroaching on the domain of the Allegheny mountain, the latest strike being on the Bayard farm, at Elrod station, Connellsville railroad. The well is eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, and three miles above McKeesport. This well was commenced eight years ago to test the coal, and recently a new company took charge of it and commenced drilling for oil. On Tuesday of last week a strike was made at the depth of 1 145 feet—another statement makes it 1,160 feet — and the work is still progressing in expectation of a larger flow.—*Osceola Revielle.*

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE STANDARD.

A special to the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette*, under date of April 17th, says: The serving of an injunction at a late hour last night on Captain J. J. Vandergrift, President of the United Pipe Line, restraining him from negotiating four notes in his possession, aggregating two hundred thousand dollars, and serving of notice of a bill in equity at the same time, has created a great sensation in oil circles. Little else was discussed to-day. It is a new departure of H. L. Taylor & Co., in their great suit against the Standard. The notes are for fifty thousand dollars each, and were given by John Satterfield and H. L. Taylor as part payment for that part of the Standard's property represented by Mr. Vandergrift, recently purchased by H. L Taylor & Co. The fight is assuming gigantic proportions, and the result is anxiously looked for.

ON THE COMPOSITIONN OF THE VITRIOL RUNNINF FROM ABSORBING AND DENITRATING TOWERS.

BY GEORGE E. DAVIS.

In my former paper I pointed out that the estimation of the nitrous compounds in ni rosulphuric acid could not be effected in most instances by means of an oxidising agent owing to the presence of other reducing substances than nitrogen oxides; but I also showed that the numbers obtained by permanganate from Gay-Lussac acid were nearly identical (when calculated as nitrous anhydride) with those obtained by reduction with mercury and subsequent measurement of the gas.

This, however, is not the case with the acids running from the denitrating column—the nitrogen oxides are nearly always totally abstracted, yet the permanganate often shows two grms. per litre, if the reduction of the standard oxidant is calculated to nitrous anhydride.

I have made many experiments upon this subject during the past few years; but the subject is fraught with more than ordinary difficulty, owing to the presence of arsenic and arsenious compounds, organic matter, ferrous sulphate, &c., and also to the fact that the nitrogen compounds themselves are not always all in the same state of oxidation.

The permanganate values corresponding to the mercury values led me to the conclusion that in Gay-Lussac acid the whole of the arsenic was present as arsenic acid, and the following experiments upon the same sample of acid put this beyond doubt.

It was at first thought possible to estimate the arsenic present as arsenic acid, by eliminating most of the sulphuric acid by barium hydrate, rendering alkaline and precipitating with magnesia mixture; but after many discordant results had been obtained it was found that the precipitated sulphate of baryta always contained arsenic.

It was next thought to neutralize with caustic potash removing the sparingly soluble sulphate; but although this was not open to the objection urged against the baryta, it was found that there existed in most vitriols, enough sulphate of alumina to carry down upon neutralization a large quantity of the arsenic as arseniate of alumina.

Ten c.c. of the acid were rendered alkaline with ammonia and boiled; the precipitated arseniate of alumina was collected, dissolved in sulphuric acid, reduced with sulphur dioxide, and precipitated with hydrogen sulphide, the arsenious sulphide was oxidised with nitric acid (sp. gr. 1·50), precipitated with magnesia mixture, and weighed as magnesium pyro-arseniate. The results were as follows:

Arsenic calculated as As_2O_5, grms. per litre.

1. 4·79	2. 4 66

In another series of experiments, sulphate of alumina was added and then excess of ammonia; the arseniate of alumina, when treated as above, gave the following results calculated as As_2O_5 in grms. per litre.

1. 7·64	3. 7·55
2. 7·49	4. 7·48

In another series of experiments the vitriol was diluted with water, reduced with sulphur dioxide, and the arsenic thrown down as sulphide, which was oxidised and weighed as magnesium pyro-arseniate. Four expts. gave numbers as follows:—

1. 7·73	3. 7.60
2. 7·68	4. 7·72

Of course these experiments did not prove that the whole of the arsenic was present as arsenic acid; therefore Reicker's process was followed for the separation of arsenious and arsenic acids, viz., by distilling with sodium chloride. The distillate on being examined for arsenic contained traces only; the residue was then treated with sulphur dioxide, and the arsenic thrown down as sulphide, being weighed as before as pyro-arseniate.

The results were in grms. of As_2O_5 per litre,—

1. 7·58	3. 7·61
2. 7.53	4. 7·72

Mean of 4 expts. for total arsenic..7·68
" " " arsenic in residue..6 61

This was considered very good proof that the whole of the arsenic was present as arsenic acid, the more especially as Mayerhofer has stated that when arsenic acid is heated with hydrochloric acid, arsenic is found in the distillate.

To be continued.

Drug. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Notes.

EDITED BY H. C. WHITE.

ELIXIRS.

BY L. E. SAYRE, PH. G.

Taking a general survey of these preparations, it would be difficult to give a definition that would embrace them all, so diverse are they in composition and quality. Within the last few years, however, elixirs are, by common consent, understood as a sort of tincture of one or more bases, rendered palatable by a flavoring or sweetening ingredient, compatible with, or capable of destroying, *partially*, at least, the disagreeable qualities of the drug represented, or it may be a compound of various medicinal substances, held in solution by a mixture representing an agreeable cordial. Thus we have, as examples of the former, elixirs cinchona, gentian, calumba, wild cherry, etc.; of the latter, elixirs of the bromides, iodides, potassium, sodium, ammonium, etc.

As to the number of these preparations, their name is legion. Every drug of the materia medica is worked up into an elixir. One manufacturer publishes a list of not less than 125 kinds; then, to increase the variety, we have different manufacturers of the same elixir, Mr. A.'s, B.'s C.'s, etc. Indeed, the whole alphabet would not represent the varieties of even one elixir in this respect; each one claiming, by some peculiar twist of the pharmaceutical art, to be superior to all others. Amid such a confusion, no wonder the name elixir has become degraded, and regarded, by the well informed, as at the best a very indefinite compound; so indefinite are they, that a physician who prescribes one of these preparations in one part of the city, and then at another, for the same patient, finds two totally different articles, he oftentimes naturally suspects something *wrong*.

It is a pity we have little hopes of having a standard for exlixirs as well as tinctures, fluid extracts, etc.; that we will not, seems apparent from the tone of discussions on the subject by our representative pharmaceutical men. Some of the arguments against the favoring and adoption of them are: their name does not represent what they contain; they have become degraded as nostrums, inconsistent with the profession; they aim to cater to the delicate palate of the patient, regardless of any remedial quality; they are all a sort of iquor or alcoholic stimulant, which has a tendency in the end to do more harm than good; by their use a taste for liquor is developed, and intemperance will be on the increase, etc.

Without attempting to argue against these points of objection, I would simply say that many of our present officinal preparations could be, and are, abused to the extent of intemperance, *i.e.*, opium, morphia, tr. ginger, etc. Confections, troches, syrups, etc., have the delicate palate in view (the remedial quality of many of the elixirs is unquestionable). The nomenclature of most of the elixirs does not represent their ingredients, and if we once had a standard for them, they would soon lose the name of nostrums. However, it is well, perhaps, to wait until they work for themselves a reputation as remedial agents, to work their way out of the present confusion into a greater uniformity, before they are adopted by our Pharmacopœia. In the meantime we will have to plod along the best we can without a standard. Apropos to this subject, I would suggest, Mr. Editor, that you would compile, for ready reference, and reprint the numerous formulæ published for their preparation—give a fair representation of the elixirs in the market, which may be called for by a customer, or prescribed by the physician, thus furnishing the druggist at least a datum to work from; any modifications for improvement, it is to be hoped, will be reported, and discussed through the journals. In this way the "elixir business," as it is called, can be so raised in the estimation and favor of the conscientious practitioners, that they will be in the future adopted by our Pharmacopœia.

I would submit, for first publication, the formulæ reported by the committee appointed by the Pharmaceutical Association, and published in the proceedings, 1875, page 490, as follows:

Simple Elixir.

Spirit of Orange.....	2 fluid drachms.
Spirit of Cinamon...	10 minims.
Alcohol.....	4 fluid ounces.
Syrup.....	6 "
Water.....	6 "

Mix.

Red Elixir.

Simple Elixir.....	15½ fluid ounces.
Compound Tincture of Cochineal.....	½ fluid ounce.

Mix.

Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Tincture of Cinchona.	3 fluid ounces.
Simple Elixir.....	13 "

Mix.

Compound Elixir of Cinchona.

Compound Tincture of Cinchona.....	3 fluid ounces.
Simple Elixir.....	13 "

Mix.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Pyrophosphate of Iron	256 grains.
Distilled Water.....	1 fluid ounce.
Simple Elixir.....	15 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Elixir of Citrate of Bismuth.

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium	256 grains.
Distilled Water.....	4 fluid ounces.
Water of Ammonia...	sufficient.
Simple Elixir.....	12 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Wine of Pepsin.

Saccharated Pepsin Scheffer's formula.....	240 grains.
Sherry Wine.....	11 fluid ozs.
Water.....	3 "
Glycerine.....	1 fluid oz.
Hydrochloric Acid.....	½ fluid drm.

Dissolve the pepsin in the water and glycerine; add the sherry wine and hydrochloric acid; filter.

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonium.

Valerianate of Ammonium, in crystals.....	256 grains.
Water of Ammonia.....	sufficient.
Compound Tinct. of Cochineal.....	½ fluid oz.
Simple Elixir.....	15½ fluid ozs

Mix.

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonium with Quinia.

Valerianate of Quinia....	128 grains.
Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonium.....	16 fluid ozs.

Mix.

Elixir of Bromide of Potassium.

Bromide of Potassium...	1280 grains.
Red Elixir.....	16 fluid ozs.

Mix.

Bitter Wine of Iron.

Citrate of Iron and Quinia	128 grains.
Spirit of Orange.....	2 fluid dms.
Syrup.....	4 fluid ozs.
Sherry Wine.....	12 "

Mix.

—*Drug. and Chem.*

GLYCERITE OF TAR.

When the preparation is made in accordance with the Pharmacopœia a great deal of superfluous and very disagreeable labor, coupled with considerable loss of time, is entailed. The labor and time required for triturating the magnesian salt with the tar, to form a homogeneous mass, are too well known to require comment. The uncleanliness experienced in the subsequent expression (which is to be repeated three times) justly confers upon it the distinction of being one of the most imperfect and unskilful formulas in the Pharmacopœia.

With a view to the remedying of these many defects and to the correcting of a very erroneous impression regarding the strength of the finished preparation, the following improved formula, and remarks of but minor importance, are submitted to the profession. The amounts of the various ingredients used in this formula are essentially the same as directed to be used by the Pharmacopœia, excepting that the carbonate of magnesia is reduced to one-half the quantity, which is all that is necessary to accomplish the perfect subdivision of the tar and its subsequent admixture with the aqueous menstruum, provided the *modus operandi* is carefully carried out as directed below:

Pure pine tar.....	1 ounce.
Carbonate of magnesia....	1 "
Glycerine.....	4 fl. ounces.
Alcohol.....	2 " "
Water.....	10 " "

Dissolve the tar, contained in a bottle kept on hand for that special purpose, in the alcohol, and add it gradually to the carbonate of magnesia previously reduced to powder, and triturate until the mixture is of a smooth and uniform appearance. Mix the glycerine and water, and having added this in a slow and continual stream, and with constant stirring, to the mixture of tar, alcohol, and magnesia contained in a mortar of suitable size, pour the whole into a cylindrical glass percolator, the lower orifice of which is obstructed with a wad of closely compressed cotton, cover the percolator, and set it aside. When the liquid ceases to drop add sufficient water to the remainder in the percolator to make the percolate measure one pint.

From the foregoing it will be perceived at a glance that to subdivide the tar and thoroughly commingle it with the magnesia and menstruum is the work of a very few moments, and consequently obviates the many disagreeable features attending the officinal process; and the result is as effectually attained as if several hours had been spent in toilsome trituration, and, moreover, with constant accuracy and unvarying precision.

In the note attached to the formula given in the U. S. Dispensatory the statement is made that one fluid ounce of the glycerite equals half a drachm of tar. This is very far from correct, as the following manipulation will show:

After all the solvents used in obtaining this preparation have passed through the percolator, the residue—a mass of a light yellowish-brown color—was transferred to a medium-sized capsule, and, with the aid of water, reduced to a soft magma; this was then treated with dilute sulphuric acid to decompose the carbonate of magnesia. After a short interval the resulting solution of sulphate was drawn off and the remainder repeatedly washed with water until the washings were entirely free from saline taste. About two ounces of water were finally added, well mixed with the residue, and the capsule set aside in a moderately warm place. After the lapse of several days the particles of tar coalesced and floated as a clear and apparently purified viscid liquid on the surface. It was now cooled in order to thicken its consistency, which admitted the removal of nearly all of the substratum of water. Again it was subjected to a moderate heat, and, when all the water had evaporated, was weighed, and found to balance the scales with 340 grains, showing that only 60 grains of tar are actually dissolved and held in solution in one pint of the glycerite of tar.

It is proper to specify, however, that the tar, thus brought back to its original state, was, under ordinary influences, somewhat different from unused and pure tar, being thicker and less odorous, which shows that a great part of the liquid and volatile principles had been extracted from it, leaving a soft pitch, more or less impregnated with these active constituents.

The glycerite, after some weeks' standing, becomes darker in color, and deposits a black resinous substance. This may be filtered out, and after a short time a second deposition will have taken place, and so on until there is, in fact, no more resin held in solution, which conclusively proves that with age the glycerite of tar loses some of its medicinal properties, as the resin or pitch, possessing in itself some active property, undoubtedly carries with it much of the soluble medicinal ingredients.

ROBERT H. BERNHARDT, PH.G.

THE MATERIALS USED IN PERFUMERY.

Professor J. H, Snively, in his excellent work on "The Manufacture of Perfumes," lets his readers into the secrets of the art, and shows how a multiplicity of sweet scents are obtained from a very limited list of materials. The following paragraphs on this branch of the subject will interest many of our readers:

The novice might naturally suppose, on looking over the extended catalogue of a perfumer of the present day, that a large number of flowers were distilled to produce the variety offered, but, on the contrary, the list of those actually employed is comparatively limited. The shelves of a well-stocked perfume bazar exhibit "extracts" of almost every flower possessing a desirable odor, yet not more than a dozen blossoms are actually used by the manufacturer. The distiller can extract profitably but few odors; it is to the compounder's skill that we are indebted for the majority of our perfumes. The chief materials used in the manufacture of perfumery are scarcely more than two dozen in number—a few flowers, a few herbs, a few spices, a few balsamic substances; and even by including all the less important aromatics the list could not be more than trebled.

It may seem surprising that from so small a stock of materials such a large number of perfumes should be made, but the fact that odors are grouped into a few classes, the individual members of which have a greater or less resemblance to each other, accounts for the accomplishment of this wonder. This general kinship among individual odors suggested the possibility of producing from a few distinct types all those which may be said to belong to the secondary and tertiary classes, as all the colors known as secondary and tertiary are formed of the three primaries—red, yellow, and blue; and this hint has been so well acted on that imitative effort often supplies us with scents which, though prepared by nature, are unavailable for the uses of art.

In this department the perfumer's efforts approach those of the artist. The painter reproduces the flower to the eye; the perfumer grasps and preserves its fleeting fragrance. More than this, he even imitates the charms of blossoms which are inaccessible to his hand, or that refuse to yield their sweets to his most careful skill. It is true his efforts are not always successful, but, on the other hand, many artificial essences are wonderfully like the originals they are intended to represent, and, if not perfection itself, yet give us perfumes at will which would otherwise be ours for but a few weeks or days of the year. . .

The delicate heliotrope, for instance, gives a fragrance resembling the aroma of vanilla combined with the sharper scent of the bitter almond. The heliotrope itself is both scarce and unprofitable to the maker of perfumes, while the two latter substances are easily obtain-

able, and readily yield their odors. Taking advantage of the idea suggested the manufacturer adds to vanilla tincture a small proportion of bitter almond otto, and sufficient rose and orange flower essences to give sweetness and a floral character to the compound, and thus easily makes what is really an excellent "extract of heliotrope."

The magnolia is too large to be conveniently subjected to digestion; but its odor is desirable, and is furnished by a mixture of orange flower, rose, tuberose, and violet essences, which, making a near approach to the body or foundation of the scent, are converted into "extract of magnolia" by a magic touch of cedrat, which adds the peculiar sweetness characteristic of the flower.

The refreshing scent of the scarce lemon verbena has almost a counterpart in the Indian lemon grass, which can be had in comparative abundance. From this, in combination with lemon peel, an "extract of verbena" is obtained which leaves little or nothing to be desired.

The perfume of the sweet-brier is so fleeting that no means yet devised can isolate or imprison it. The sweetness of the rose gives the foundation, a few other flowers modify it, and a dash of verbena creates the artificial essence of sweet-brier.

After the same manner the odors of the violet, the pink, the lily, and many other flowers are produced from motives of either economy or convenience.—*Jour. Chem.*

FORMULÆ.

Tea Hair-Tonic.

Strong infusion of black tea	1 pint.
Bay rum	4 ounces.
Oil of lavender	1 drachm
Alcohol	4 ounces.
Glycerine	4 "

Aromatic Syrup of Licorice.

℞. Powd. ext. of licorice	ʒ jv.
Jamaica ginger,	
Cinnamon bark, each	ʒ ij.
Cloves	ʒ j.
Sugar	ʒ lx.
Water, *ad*	Ojv.

Reduce the cinnamon, ginger, and cloves to a coarse powder, and boil in two pints of water over a slow fire for one hour. Then strain, and dissolve in the liquid the powd. ext. of licorice, with the aid of a gentle heat, stirring to assist the solution. When dissolved add the sugar, keeping up the heat till the latter is also dissolved; then strain while hot, and add hot water through the filter to make four pints of finished syrup.

This is recommended as a most effectual disguise to the taste of quinine.—*Am. Jour. of Phar.*

Deodorized Iodoform.

Dissolve in ether and apply to the diseased parts. On evaporation an odorless coating of iodoform is left.

Mouth Washes.

We find the following recommended in *Dental Science*, a periodical published in England:

Wash to Harden the Gums.

Jamaica rum	10 ounces.
Powdered alum	½ drachm
" saltpetre	½ "
" myrrh	1 ounce.

A Favorite Wash.

Carbonate of potassa	4 drachms.
Honey	4 ounces.
Alcohol	2 "
Water	10 "

Oils of rose and wintergreen, sufficient.

For Unhealthy Gums.

Carbolic acid	20 drops.
Alcohol	2 drachms.
Water	6 ounces.

Use, first, a soft tooth brush with water, after which pour on a second tooth brush, slightly dampened, a little of the above lotion. After using this for a short time the gums become less tender, and the impurity of the breath, commonly caused by bad teeth, will be removed.

THE USE OF CHROME YELLOW IN MAKING LOZENGES.

The trial of L. Herbet Chase, for the manufacture and sale of candy adulterated with chromate of lead, was resumed in the Superior Court lately at Boston.

Among the witnesses of the defense was Mr. Lawson G. Chase, a former member of the firm, who had been in the confectionary business for twenty-five years, and who stated that he had made a specialty of the lozenge department, and had never known a case of injury to any person arising from chromate of lead, and had never heard of any complaint against it. He had always been in the habit of eating yellow lozenges freely, and although he should not probably relish a grain and a half of chromate of lead, yet at the same time he should not consider it dangerous.

Conrad Reinbacher testified that chrome yellow was used in nearly every large establishment in New York, and he, together with other workmen, had been in the habit of eating the raw article. He had no doubt that he had eaten between one and two grains at a time, and never considered it dangerous to the extent it was used in the manufacture of lozenges. He had also known chromate of lead to be used in medicated lozenges, with the full knowledge of druggists. He believed that a grain and a half to a pound of candy, as used by Chase & Co., was not injurious. Other witnesses testified in a similar manner.

Mr. O. R. Chase, who had been a member of the firm for over thirty years, testified that he was familiar with the confectionery business both in this country and in Europe. He had always taken the greatest precautions to have lozenges made pure, and, to the best of his knowledge, chrome yellow was very extensively used in this country. The only reason chrome yellow was used was to produce a harmony of color. By inquiry and observation he had taken all possible pains to ascertain if chrome yellow was injurious, and among the chemists he had consulted was Dr. Liebig, in Europe. His family had freely partaken of this candy, and he should not have allowed them to do it if he had supposed it was injurious.—*Boston Advertiser.*

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

This is another most ingenious preparation, which we owe to M. Chassaing, and has lately drawn the attention of medical men in Paris, where indigestion is quite as common as with us. After having studied the wonderful experiments of Spallanzani, and those made later by Dr. Schwann on the phenomena of digestion, Dr. Corvisart proposed to treat diseases of the stomach and to facilitate digestion by the use of Pepsine, which can be extracted from the stomachs of herbivorous animals, and in the year 1854 he began to prescribe this extraordinary substance. Important service was undoubtedly rendered in numerous cases by this new agent, but since that period the educated physiologist has pointed out that the results yielded by pepsine are incomplete; whereas it digests nitrogenous food, such as albumen, eggs, meat, etc., it leaves the vegetable substances, so important to health, entirely undigested; sugar, starch, potatoes, and, to a great extent, bread, were found to be unacted upon by pepsine. Hence M. Chassaing had the luminous idea of associating this agent with diastase, thereby combining the two digestive agents in one; and in close imitation of nature, providing alike for the assimilation of both animal and vegetable diet. Like pepsine, a very little diastase goes a long way, one gramme being able to digest 2,000 grammes of starch. M. Chassaing's preparation of pepsine and diastase is likely to become very widely known. It is made up into a wine, which can be taken after dinner, and into a syrup or into pills. Several eminent medical men in Paris look upon this ingenious preparation in the same light as we do, and have called attention to it. The daily use of the Bi-digestive Wine in lieu of ordinary wine after dinner has restored numbers of dyspeptic patients to robust health.—*Mag. of Phar.*

NOTE ON THE TINCTURES OF THE U. S. P.

BY THEODORE G. DAVIS, PH. G

From observation and experiment, I think it would be preferable in the coming Pharmacopœia to have officinal *Alcohol dilutum* containing 50 per cent of alcohol, *Alcohol* containing 70 per cent of anhydrous alcohol and *Alcohol fortior* as at present.

An alcohol of 50 per cent is preferable in most instances to a weaker spirit, and could be substituted to advantage for the present diluted alcohol, as in most of the tinctures prepared with it there is a cloudiness which becomes clear on the addition of some alcohol; this is particularly noticeable in the tinctures of roots and leaves containing resin and volatile oil. Valerian is a good example, and I can corroborate in every particular the facts set forth by Mr. George W. Kennedy in the February "Journal," in the article on Tincture of Cantharides.

Capsicum, if the percolation is properly conducted, always precipitates a flocculent matter, while floating on the surface is a fatty substance. This may be remedied by a stronger menstruum.

It is my opinion that the tinctures should be more concentrated, and should represent at least one part of the drug in four of the finished product. The menstruum necessary to attain this result is in most instances sufficient to exhaust the drug if the percolation is properly conducted, and I have noticed frequently that the first half of the tinctures are void of sediment, which separates as the weaker solution percolates into it. This is notable in tinctures of the leaves, hence it would seem that more concentrated preparations would be more satisfactory as pharmaceutical preparations, and yet I do not think there is a satisfactory fluid extract in the Pharmacopœia, nor that there is one which *represents* one grain of the drug in a minim; I do not believe it can be made. Some are very nice when first made, but precipitate the active part (resin or tannin), and become comparatively worthless upon standing, as they must, on our shelves.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

EMPLASTRUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

BY F. MARION MURRAY, M. D.

Having a call a few days since for a tar plaster, I searched several books of reference for some guide to its preparation, but without avail. Being thrown upon my own resources, I hurriedly melted together 2 parts each of tar and yellow wax, and 1 of Burgundy pitch, and dispensed an unsatisfactory plaster.

Subsequent trials with resin, Burgundy pitch, yellow wax and officinal lead plaster as "bodies," in various proportions, gave the following results:

Lead plaster an unsightly result, and objectionable because of the different medicinal effect of the "body." Yellow wax, in any considerable proportion, gave unsightly plasters, with diminished adhesiveness. Pitch, in the proportion of 2 parts to 1 of tar, gave a nice looking plaster, but was rather too adhesive, and did not contain enough tar; it was better replaced by tar's nearest relative, resin. An excellent plaster, and one containing the greatest amount of tar, was made of equal parts of tar and resin. The most satisfactory result was obtained from 2 parts each of tar and resin and 1 of pitch. Melt the resin and pitch together, remove from the fire, add the tar and stir rapidly. Spread on chamois or cloth when it cools to the consistence of honey. Two-fifths of this is the remedial agent; it is adhesive and elegant.

Note by the Editor.—The former Pharmacopœia of Hannover directed this plaster to be prepared from Burgundy pitch 1 part, yellow wax 8 parts, and tar 16 parts. Dorvault's l'Officine credits the following formula to Van Mons: Burgundy pitch 8, yellow wax 90, and tar 125 parts.—*Jour. of Phar.*

FORMULA FOR MAKING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Jenning's carbonate of magnesia	4 ozs.
Citric acid	8 "
Oil of lemon	25 drops
Sugar	14 ozs.
Water	q. s.

Drop the lemon oil on 4 ounces of carbonate of magnesia, scrape it, and place, together with the citric acid and six parts of water, in a wide mouth bottle. In the course of a few hours the solution will be effected. Add the sugar, and dissolve by frequent agitation. Filter through paper, and divide the clear liquid into twelve suitable bottles. Lastly, these bottles must be nearly filled with filtered water, and to each of them is added, immediately before corking, forty grains of chemically pure bicarbonate of soda.

OXALATE OF BISMUTH.

Chemically pure bismuth can be obtained, according to H. Thurach, by the calcination of the oxalate of bismuth, which is a crystalline precipitate containing 15 atoms of water, obtained by adding oxalic acid to a slightly acid solution of bismuth. Care must be taken not to employ too large an excess of oxalic acid, which is apt to redissolve some of the precipitate; and, moreover, the latter should be separated as soon as possible from the supernatant fluid, otherwise some impurities, especially subsalts of iron, may find their way into the deposit and interfere with the purity of the product.

TO CURE A FELON.

The London *Lancet* suggests the following simple treatment for felons: As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly-blister about the size of the thumb-nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or lancet. A piece of adhesive plaster will keep the blister in place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRONZE POWDERS.

JOHN SCHMELZ & CO., 21 Cortlandt St.
H. & CH. REICH, 131 William Street
FUCHS & LANG, 84 John Street.

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

FRANCIS S. MORGAN, 34 South Street.

DRUG BROKERS.

THOMPSON & MACY, 26 Cedar Street.
SAMUEL G. McCOTTER, 32 Cedar St.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

MULFORD BROS., 53 Cedar Street
THOS. B. FLAGLER, 62 Cortland street.

IMPORTERS ESSENTIAL OILS.

L. & J. MICHAELIS, 14 Cedar St

LICORICE.

S. V. & S. P. SCUDDER, 28 Cedar Street.
YOUNG & SMYLIE, 180 & 184 First st, B'klyn

VARNISHES AND JAPANS.

VALENTINE & CO., 223 Pearl Street
GEO. L. WOOD & SON, 246 Pearl Street
D. ROSENBERG & SONS, 178 Pearl St
HARLAND'S ENGLISH VARNISH, 327 Pearl Street

GLUE.

S. A. MAGNUS, 301 Pearl Street

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS,

Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Essential Oils, Corks, Sponges, &c, &c.

—:o:—

Proprietors or Wholesale Agents for the following:

ZIDDER'S Tartaric Acid, Sal Rochelle, and Seidlitz Mixture.

ANDERSON'S Rheumatic Balsam.

SWAIM'S Panacea.

P. MOLLER'S purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

GIRONDIN Disinfectant.

SWIFT'S Drug Mills.

COLTON'S Dentonic for the Teeth.

STEINER'S Phosphor Paste.

R. W. GARDINER'S Special Preparations.

S. F. DE PASQUALE & BROTHER'S Messina, Purest Oil of Bergamot, Lemon and Orange.

SOLUBLE COATED PILLS—All Officinal Formulas.

DRUG MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, April 23.

There has been rather more trade doing for the past week than for some time time past and business has been better. The inquiries are still for small parcels but the total foots up to a very fair amount and in the aggregate takes considerable stock from store. A few articles are in active request, but as a general thing the inquiry is pretty evenly divided among all descriptions of goods buyers taking only as their stocks get exhausted. Prices are ruling steady in tone for almost all descriptions, with some showing an upward tendency.

Opium has not changed since our last and the market still continues to rule quiet, but few inquiries being made for round lots. There is rather a better feeling however as to price, and most holders are quoting $3 75 gold in bond for lots, with a few cases sold at this quotation. We hear that there are outside parcels which can still be obtained at a shade less than this figure, and but little feeling is displayed among buyers regarding the firmer tone, and no disposition is shown to buy except as needed. Reports are still coming to hand from Smyrna which state that all the prime opium is picked up and the new crop is being killed, but these have no very great effect here beyond making parties a shade firmer as regards price. There is an absence of speculative buyers that class of trade being pretty well stocked up at the present moment, and only waiting an advance in price to unload without loss. There are parcels still coming to hand and further lots are expected. These with stocks now on hand are ample for all present needs. The enquiry for small parcels is fair and lots are being taken as wanted.

Morphine is still ruling quiet the enquiry being almost nil, buyers preferring to wait developments rather than pay fancy figures. A few small parcels have been taken at full figures, but buyers are not disposed to pay anything over the price quoted by manufacturers, and we hear that a few small lots have been obtained at this figure.

Quinine is still held as at our last report. Manufacturers are not offering at yet, but are filling old orders. Outside parties are quoting high figures, but about $4 10@4 15 will obtain a parcel, though some quote a higher price. We hear that $4 cash was offered by a party for a lot but refused, the parcel being held for a higher price. The feeling, however, is weaker and buyers are only taking parcels as wanted.

Quicksilver is in fair jobbing request and holders are quoting 48@49c as to quantity. Large parcels are still ruling quiet. We note receipt of a parcel during the week.

Alcohol has been in fair demand and parcels are still moving to a good extent with rather more steadiness as to price, holders now quoting $2 03@2 05.

Aloes are in fair jobbing demand and prices are ruling unchanged; Cape is quoted at 12c; socotrine jobbing at 30@35c; other brands dull.

Arnica flowers are jobbing fairly and we hear of 12 bales selling at 12c.

Balsam copaiba has been in fair jobbing request and prices are ruling steady at 30c. Large parcels can be had at less.

Balsam Peru is in fair jobbing request and parcels are moving as wanted at $1 10@1 12.

Balsam tolu has not moved to any extent and prices are ruling easy in tone, holders quoting 70@75c.

Borax is selling freely and parcels are moving as wanted. Prices are still held at 7¾c@8c, with sales of 40 bbls at these figures.

Brimstone is moving freely and parcels are being taken to a fair extent. Prices are still held at 3c for roll and 3¼c for flour less 2 per cent.

Buchu leaves are in fair jobbing demand for short, and we hear of 3 bale parcels being taken at 7c. Long is nominal.

Camphor has been in active demand at firmer figures, holders now demanding 29c for spot parcels with sales of 60 bbls at this figure. The stock on hand is small and with a good demand prices will go higher. Parcels are to be had for arrival at 27@27¼c.

Castor oil has moved to a fair extent for jobbing wants, but in a large way but little has been done. Prices are still held at 12@12½c, but these figures can be shaded.

Citric acid is ruling steady in price with small sales reported at 62c, though most holders ask a higher figure.

Cuttlefish has been in active request and prices are tending upward; the stock is now held by but few parties. Some lots have been obtained during the week at 12½c but holders are now quoting 15c. It is reported that none is to be had abroad.

Castile soap has been in good demand for both descriptions and prices are steady in tone. 450 bxs mottled sold at 7½@7⅝c and 100 bxs white at 14@14¼c.

Glycerine is in good request and round parcels of American are moving at 17@18c.

Iodide potass has been in fair request and prices are ruling steady at $3 55@3 65.

Iodine is also firm in tone holders asking $4 80.

Ipecac is ruling quiet but firm in tone, holders still asking $1 65 for root and $1 75 for powdered.

Jalap is in fair jobbing demand and small sales are reported at 22½c. We heard of small sales at this figure.

Saffron has been in fair request for American and we heard of 2 bbl parcels at 25c.

Senna is jobbing steadily and parcels are being taken as wanted at full figures. Tinnevelly is quoted at 15c for 2@3 bale parcels.

ESSENTIAL OILS are in good jobbing request and parcels are moving to a fair extent.

Bergamot has been taken to a fair extent and small parcels are in demand for present wants. Prices are about steady, holders quoting $2 90@3 gold as to brand, with some qualities to be had at less.

Cassia is in fair jobbing demand, and prices are rather firmer in tone, holders now quoting 75@80c.

Lemon is being taken steadily for present wants, and prices are quoted at $2 25@2 60 as to brand. We hear of sales of lots of 30 cases.

Peppermint is in fair request in small parcels, but in a large way no sales are reported. Prices are about steady, holders asking $1 75@2 for can oil. In cases holders quote $2 35@2 45, but this is nominal.

Rose is moving in fair jobbing parcels at $10 50@11.

Sassafras is moving in fair size parcels and the price is steady at 42c.

Wintergreen is quiet and a parcel could be had at $2, though some dealers ask a higher figure.

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DRUG PRICE CURRENT,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Alcohol, 95 per cent., ₩ gal	2 02	@	2 04
Aloes, Cape (currency), ₩ lb		@	12
" Socotrine	30	@	35
" Socotrine, powdered	55	@	60
" Barbadoes		@	23½
" Curacoa	18	@	23½
Antimony, Regulus of gold		@	14¼
" powdered, common		@	2
Arsenic, Powdered, gold	2¾	@	2¾
" Red	10	@	10½
Arnica Flowers	11	@	12
Arrowroot, Bermuda		@	40
" St. Vincent	13	@	15
" Jamaica	20	@	
" E. I	5½	@	
Balsam Capivi		@	30
" Fir, Canada, per gallon		@	1 70
" Peru		@	1 10
" Tolu	70	@	75
Bark, Petayo	40	@	60
" Sassafras, per lb	6	@	6½
" Cascarilla "	6	@	8
" Red Quill " best		@	2 00
" " " powdered		@	2 00
" Yellow, ₩ lb	3½	@	30
" Angostura	35	@	35
" Calisaya	1 00	@	1 85
" Elm	13	@	15
Bay Rum, ₩ gal gold	2 25	@	2 45
Bromide Potash	45	@	50
Berries, Juniper	2	@	3
Brimstone, Am. Roll, ₩ lb, less 2 ₩ c		@	3
" Flor Sulphur, " "		@	3½
Buchu Leaves, short		@	7
" " long	60	@	70
Blue Mass, American		@	45
Burgundy Pitch		@	4½
Cantharides	1 00	@	1 10
Carbolic Acid, prime	55	@	65
Chloral Hydrate, bottles		@	1 45
" " Saame's		@	1 65
" " Scherings		@	1 80
Chloroform	78	@	80
Chamomile Flowers, German	18	@	20
" Roman		@	28
Calomel		@	73
Cassia buds, cy	35	@	37
Corrosive sub		@	61
Cubebs		@	8½
Cuttlefish bone	13	@	15
Ergot	30	@	40
Gelatine, Cox., gold	18 75	@	
" French	60	@	90
Ginger African (gold) ₩ lb		@	6¾
" " powdered	13	@	14
" Jamaica, bleached, ₩ lb		@	16½
" " powdered		@	21
" Cochin		@	
" East India, gold		@	6¾
Ginseng, Western	1 10	@	1 15
" Southern	1 10	@	1 15
Glucose		@	5½
Glycerine German	18	@	19
" (English cases)	75	@	77
" Hartmann, Laist & Co's distilled, chem. pure, 30° Beaume	17	@	18
" W J M Gordon	17	@	18
Grape Sugar	5¾	@	6
Gum Arabic, 1st, Picked	40	@	45
" " 2d "	25	@	35
" " 3d "	17	@	
" " 4th "	15	@	
" Sorts (currency)		@	
" " Powdered White	30	@	
" Gedda (gold)	6¾	@	
" Gamboge	50	@	55
" Mastic	1 75	@	2 00
" Myrrh, East India	28	@	32
" " Turkey	30	@	35
" Olibanum	15	@	22
" Sandrac	26	@	30
" Senegal	16	@	19
" Tragacanth, Sorts	45	@	55
" " White Flakey	75	@	1 00
" " mixed	50	@	60
" Assafoetida		@	13
" Benzoin	45	@	50
" Camphor		@	27¼
" Elemi Aromatic	29	@	
" Euphorbium	8	@	10
" Galbanum	87½	@	90
" Guiac	35	@	40
" Kino	12	@	16
Haarlem Oil		@	3 00
Insect powder, pure Persian	35	@	42½
" Dalmatian	37	@	42½
Iodide potass., American	3 55	@	3 65
Iodine resublimed		@	4 80
Isinglass, American prime		@	1 40
"		@	1 25
" German		@	1 25
" Russian prime	3 50	@	3 50
Kreosote		@	85
Lavendar Flowers	4½	@	
Lunar Caustic		@	89
Licorice Paste, Calabria Pignatelli, c'y.	27	@	29
" " Sicily	25	@	28
" " Spanish Solid (gold)	26	@	
" " Greek (gold)	19	@	
" " Brand A.O.S		@	15
" " M. & R., cs, 100 lbs		@	28
" " Scudder's Stick	28½	@	30
" " Favorite		@	25
" " Y & S	28	@	30
" " El Gallo		@	28
" Root	5	@	8
" " powdered	5½	@	6
Lycopodium		@	33
Magnesia carb. (currency)	24	@	26
" " (gold)		@	
" calcined (gold)		@	65
Manna	35	@	70
Mercurial Ointment	44	@	52
Morphine, sulphate, ₩ oz		@	4 00
Moss Iceland	4½	@	
" Irish	5½	@	6
Musk, Chinese, grain		@	35
" Tonquin, pods	9 00	@	10
" Treegrain		@	30 00
Nitrous Ether		@	34
Nux Vomica, pockets	5	@	6
" " powdered, ₩ lb	19	@	20
Oil Anise, gold		@	1 70
do Almonds, Bitter	5 75	@	6 00
do " Sweet		@	50
do " Mazzurana	7 50	@	
do Bay	18 00	@	20 00
do Bergamot, Sanderson's (gold)		@	3 00
do " N.A. & Co.(gold)		@	2 90
do " Jaegers (gold		@	3 00
do Black Pepper	1 00	@	
do Cassia (gold)	75	@	80
do Castor City	12	@	12½
do do Western	12	@	12½
do Citronella, Native	90	@	1 00
do " Winters'		@	1 05
do Clove		@	2 45
do Cajeput		@	75
do Croton, English		@	1 90
do do Chaff, Ger., 10 lb cans.		@	1 00
do Fennel	1 50	@	2 25
do " Chaff		@	1 50
do " sweet, French		@	3 50
do Geranium, Rose	4 50	@	10
do " French	12 00	@	
do " Holsteins		@	4 50
do Ginger		@	16 00
do do Grass		@	
do Horsemint, pure	3 50	@	4 00
do Hemlock, pure		@	80
do Lavender	75	@	1 25
do do Douce, Chirs'		@	

do do Forte, Chiris'		@1 75
do do " Flamont		@1 85
do do Garden, best		@1 25
do do Flowers		@1 85
do Lemon Sanderson's (gold)		@2 60
do " N. A. & Co. (gold)		@2 35
do " Jaegers (gold)		@2 60
do Lemongrass, Winters		@
do " Native		@1 25
do Marjolaine, French, best		@
do do do		@
do Melisse		@6 00
do Myrbane, English		@ 5
do do German		@ 38
do do American		@ 33
do Nutmegs		@4 75
do Neroli, ℥ ℔		@48 00
do Origanum, French, ℥ ℔		@ 80
do Orange, sweet, San's, 20 lb cans, gld		@2 40
do do do N, A & Co's do, gld		@2 00
do do bitter (gold)		@5 75
do do Jaegers, gold		@2 40
do Peppermint, H G		@2 45
do " Pure		@2 00
do " H & P, cs		@2 25
do Pennyroyal		@75
do Rose Kissanlik, gold		@11 00
do Rosemary		@1 25
do Sesame, per gallon		@1 10
do Sassafras		@ 42
do Spearmint		@1 50
do " cases		@
do Wintergreen		@12½
do Wormseed		@
Opium, Turkey in bond (gold)		@3 75
" powdered		@
" as wanted		@4 90
Orange peel		@ 8
" " ground		@ 12
Phosphorus		@ 60
Quicksilver (gold)		@ 50
Quinine, American, ℥ oz		@
" Cincho		@ 75
Red Precipitate		@ 82
Roots, Colombo		@ 10
" Belladonna		@ 16
" Galangal		@10½
" Gentian		@ 4
Ipecacuanha, Rio (gold)		@1 65
" Jalap, Vera Cruz		@22½
" Orris, Florentine		@ 22
" " Verona		@ 13
" Rhubarb, E. I., prime		@1 50
" " Dutch, trimmed		@4 50
" Sarsaparilla, Honduras best		@ 25
" " Mexican		@ 10
" Squills, white		@ 8½
" Valerian, English, true		@ 20
" " Vermont		@ 16
" German		@ 14
" Seneka		@ 60
" Snake, Virginia		@ 24
" Aconite		@ 15
" Alkanet		@ 11
" Althea		@ 24
" Calamus split		@ 15
" " split and peeled		@ 35
" Golden Seal		@ 17
" Pink		@
" Rhatany		@ 15
Rose Leaves		@ 90
Rosemary Flowers		@
Saffron, American, bbls		@ 20
do Mexican		@ 18
do Spanish		@9 00
Sage		@ 3
Salicylic Acid		@2 25
Santonine		@12 50
Sugar of Milk		@
" powdered		@ 50
Seeds, Anise, German		@ 11
" " Italian		@ 15
" " Spanish		@ 13
" Cardamom		@2 50
" Canary, Dutch		@1 50
" " Smyrna		@1 65
" " Spanish		@1 95
" " Sicily		@2 25
" Caraway, Dutch		@ 10
" Coriander		@ 8
Colchicum		@ 23
Cummin		@ 8
Fennel		@ 12
Hemp		@1 50
" Millet		@ 5½
Mustard, Cal.,		@ 9
" brown		@ 5
" Trieste		@ 7
" English, yellow		@ 8
" German, yellow		@ 7½
" Poppy		@ 7
Rape English, per bushel		@3 12½
" German		@2 75
" Domestic		@2 37½
Senna, Alexandria		@ 16
East India		@ 11
" Tinnevelly		@ 13
Soap, Castile, mottled		@ 7½
" Conti's white		@ 14½
" Horse brand, white, gold		@ 11½
Tonqua Beans		@ 25
Vanilla Beans, Mexican		@11 00
Venice Turpentine		@ 20
Wax, Brown Southern		@ 28
do " Western		@ 27
do White, pure		@ 48
do Sunbleached		@ 49
White Precipitate		@ 92
Wood, Naptha, Crude		@ 90
" " Refined		@1 70

Price List of Sponges.

	Per lb.
Glove	@ 60
Slate	@ 70
Carriage, yellow	@ 70
Velvet	@ 70
Brown, S W	@ 90
Nassau, S W	@1 15
Florida, S W	@1 50
Reef, No. 2	@ 90
" No. 1	@1 20
Coupee, Bathing	@2 00
Small "	@2 00
Ferne "	@4 50

Zimoca, small		@1 25
" " and medium		@3 00
Potters		@4 50

Crushed, Ground and Powdered Drugs, Barks, Gums, Seeds and Spices.

Barks.

	Crushed.	Ground	Powdered.
Bayberry	7 @ 7½	8 @ 8½	23 @25
Butternut	7 @ 8	10 @11	
Canella	10 @11	12 @14	15 @16
Cascarilla	7 @ 8	11 @14	14 @15
Cherry	8 @ 9	8 @10	12 @13
Elm		9 @ 9½	13 @14
Hemlock	7 @ 8		12 @13
Loxa			32 @34
Red, 1st		35 @40	40 @43
" 2d		9 @11	11 @12
White Oak	8 @ 9		12 @13
Yellow, 1st		10 @13	13 @14
" 2d		7 @ 9	7 @ 8
Prickly Ash	13 @14	15 @16	18 @19
Poplar	6 @ 7		11 @12
Sassafras	9 @ 9½	11 @13	13 @14
Soap	16 @17	16 @17	

Berries.

Cubeb			12½@13½
Juniper	6 @ 7	7 @ 9	8 @ 9
Laurel		12 @13	14 @15

Herbs.

Balmony			16 @17
Lobelia			15 @16
Peppermint, Ger.			25 @27
" Amer.			16 @17
Sage			9 @10
Scul'cap			22 @23
Sweet Marjoram			23 @24
Summer Savory			18 @19
Thyme			16 @17

Leaves.

Aconite			20 @21
Buchu			15 @16
Belladonna			26 @27
Cicuta			18 @19
Deer Tongue		11 @12	
Digitalis			17 @18
Henbane			22 @23
Laurel		10 @11	
Savin			17 @18
Senna, Alex		21 @24	23@ 24
" E. I		15 @16	15 @16
Stramonium			18 @19
Uva Ursi		15 @16	15 @16

Flowers.

Kousso			85
Lavender		8½@ 9	12 @13
Melilot		20 @21	

Gums.

Aloes, Barbadoes			27 @29
" Bonaire			25 @27
" Cape			13 @19
" Socotrine			23 @60
Arabic, 1st			53
" 2d, A			40
" 2d, B			36 @37
" 3d			32 @33
4th			30 @31
5th			25 @27
" gr 1st qual			52 @54
Assafœtida			21 @26
Benzoin			65 @66
Catechu			17 @18
Euphorbium			28 @30
Gamboge			61 @68
Guiac			40 @41
Kino			25 @26
Myrrh, Turkey	24	@35	32 @33
Olibanum			27 @29
Tragacanth, 1st		1 20	@1 25
" 2d		90	@93

Roots.

Aconite		20 @22	22 @23
Althea			25 @26
Angelica	17 @18	21 @22	20 @21
Beth		18 @19	20 @21
Bitter	20 @21	24 @25	26 @27
Blackberry	11 @12	14 @15	
Blood	8½@ 9½	10 @11	12 @12½
Burdock	14 @15	17 @18	20 @21
Calamus	14 @15	16 @19	18 @19
Canada Snake	16 @17	20 @23	25 @26
Cohosh, black	6½@ 7	8 @ 9	13 @14
" blue	10 @11	12 @15	11 @15
Colchicum	15 @16	18 @21	21 @22
Columbo	12 @13	14 @16	15 @16
Comfrey	12 @13	15 @17	16 @17
Cranesbill	13 @13	15 @17	17 @18
Culvers	15 @16	15 @18	18 @19
Dandelion	16 @17	20 @22	23 @25
Elecampane	9 @ 9½	10 @12	12½@13
Galangal	13 @14	14 @16	15 @16
Gentian	7 @ 8	8 @ 9	8½@ 9
Golden Seal	17 @18	20 @21	20 @21
Hellebore, white			16 @17
black			20 @21
Indian turnip		18 @20	20 @21
Ipecac		1 75	1 75
Jalap		17 @20	28 @29
Lady slipper	15 @16	17 @20	20 @21
Licorice root	6 @ 7	6 @12	7 @11
Lovage		18 @19	19 @20
Mandrake	7 @ 8	9 @12	11½@12½
Orris, Florentine		23 @27	29 @30
" Verona		15 @16	15 @16
Pareira Brava	20 @30	30 @33	36 @38
Pink			
Pleurisy	16 @17	18 @21	21 @22
Poke	8½@ 9	11 @12	11½@12½
Rhatany	21 @22	24 @25	25 @27
Rhubarb		50 @80	40 @80
Salep			70 @75
Sarsaparilla, Am		14 @15	
" Hon		28 @36	38 @39
" Mex		14 @24	23 @24
Seneka		80 @82	80 @82
Skunk cabbage	16 @17	19 @20	21 @22
Snake root, Va			24 @25
Spikenard	11 @12	16 @18	18 @20
Stillingia	12 @13	14 @17	18 @19
Squills		14 @14	26 @31
Unicorn	17 @18	18 @22	23 @24
Valerian, Eng	24 @25	25 @28	31 @32
" German	15 @16	18 @19	18 @19
" Vermont	18 @19	19 @21	21 @22
Yellow Dock	11 @12	16 @17	17 @18

Seeds.

Anise			15 @15
Caraway			17 @18
Cardamon			190 @195
Celery			29 @30
Colchicum		30 @31	31 @32
Coriander			14 @15
Cummin			16 @17
Fennel			17 @18
Flaxseed		4	
Foenugreek	4½@ 5½		
Lobelia			29 @30
Mustard, Black	12	@13	12 @13
Stramonium			18 @20
Wormseed, Levant			26 @27
" Amer			12 @15

Spices.

Allspice			19 @20
Cassia, China			28 @29
" Saigon			41 @45
Cayenne, African			17 @19
" Amer			14 @15
Cinnamon, Ceylon			1 15 @1 16
Cloves			46 @47
Ginger, African	9	@10	9½@11½
" Race	8	@ 9	9 @10½
" Jamaica	18 @19	18½@20	18½@20
Mace			96 @97
Mustard			23 @26
Pepper, Black			15½ @16½
" White			29 @30

Sundries.

Alum			6½@ 7
Antimony, Needle			15 @16
" Black			2 @ 2½
Argols, Red			7 @ 7½
Blue Vitriol			17 @18
Borax			12 @12½
Cantharides, Russ			1 18
Cantharides, Chinese			90
Castile Soap, W			39 @40
Chalk, French			4 @ 5
Charcoal Willow			9 @10
" Common			3½@ 5
Cobalt			22 @24
Cochineal			73 @75
Colocynth Apple			50 @52
Copperas			4½@ 5
Cuttlefish			21 @24
Ergot	24	@35	34 @36
Fuller's earth			4 @ 5
Guarana			1 80 @1 85
Licorice, Calabria			32 @34
Lupuline			
Nutgalls	21	@24	23 @24
Nux vomica	15	@16	19 @20
Orange apples	10 @10½	12 @13	14 @15
Orange peel, sweet		8½@ 9	19 @20
" bitter		20 @21	
Potash, chlorate			28 @30
Rotton stone			4 @ 4½
Sal ammoniac			18 @20
Sugar of milk			43 @47
" lead			32 @33
Thompsoni'n compos'n, in 1 oz. papers			30 @31
Thompson'n compos'n, in 2 oz. papers			23 @24
Thompson'n compos'n, in 4 oz. papers			22 @23
Thompson'n compos'n, in bulk			16 @17
Turmeric, light	9	@9½	10½@11
" dark	9	@9½	10 @10½
" yellow			8 @10
Verdigris			41 42

Fine Chemicals.

These are list prices, and jobbers have margin, say 10 per cent.

Acid, acetic, U. S. P	lb	20
" " (C. P.) per lb		35
" benzoic, English	oz	27
" boracic	lb	40
" butyric	lb	2 75
" chromic	oz	25
" Gallic, in oz vials	oz	15
" in bulk	lb	1 65
" hydrocyanic, diluted, U. S. P	oz	7
" hypophosphorous, solut	lb	3 00
" " "	oz	90
" lactic, concentrated		90
" " diluted	oz	15
" muriatic, chem. pure	lb	96
" " commercial, in carboys	lb	3½
" " " pale	lb	2½
" nitric, chem. pure	lb	28
" nitrous, fuming	lb	90
" phosphoric, glacial	lb	1 10
" " "	oz	10
" " diluted, U. S. P	lb	25
" " " oz vials	oz	7
Ammonia, water of, U. S. P	lb	6
" stronger, U. S. P	lb	16
" spirit	lb	43
" aromatic	l	48
Ammonium, Arsenate	oz	40
" Benzoate	oz	60
" Bromide	lb	73
" in oz vials	oz	8
Chloride, powdered	lb	94
" granular	lb	90
Citrate	oz	16
Hydrosulphuret	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 10
" in oz vials	oz	27
" Iodide	oz	53
" Nitrate, crystals	lb	33
" fused	lb	23
" granular	lb	33
" Oxalate	lb	1 25
Ammonium Phosphate	lb	1 25
" Sulphate [in casks, 5½]	lb	7
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Valerianate, crystals	oz	45
Amygdalin, ½tas	oz	2 75
Amyl, Acetate of oxide	lb	3 25
" Nitrite	oz	35
Antimony, Chloride, crystals	lb	2 75
Solution (butter of antim.)	lb	25
" Diaphoretic	lb	1 75
" Oxide, white	lb	75
" Sulphurated (Precip. Sulph)	lb	55
" Potassium, Tart., powd	lb	75
" " " crystals	lb	85
Arsenic, Solution (Fowler's)	lb	12
" Iodide	oz	61
" Mercury Iodide Sol (Donovan's)	lb	28
Asparagin, ½ths	oz	2 00
Atropia, in ½ oz vials	oz	14 25
" Sulphate, in ½ oz vials	oz	13 25
" Valerianate	oz	14 25
Barium, Acetate	oz	90
" Carbonate	lb	95
" Chloride, re-crystallized	lb	18
" Nitrate	lb	22
Oxide (baryta, pure)	oz	25
Bebeerine, pure	oz	2 60
" Sulphate	oz	1 80
Bismuth	lb	2 30
" Citrate	oz	40
" & Ammonia Citrate	oz	40
" " " solution	lt	40
" Oxychloride	lb	2 15
" Subcarbonate	lb	2 65
" Subnitrate	lb	2 15
" Tannate	oz	60
" Valerianate, ½ oz vials	oz	1 05
Black Drop	lb	2 25
Blue Pill, in lb jars	lb	45
" " powdered, in 1 lb bottles	lb	70
Blue Vitriol, in casks and bbls	lb	8
Bromine	lb	80
"	oz	8
Brucia	oz	3 25
" Sulphate	oz	3 25
Cadmium	lb	2 50
" Bromide	oz	26
" Iodide	oz	56
" Sulphate	oz	25
Caffein	oz	3 50
" Citrate	oz	3 50
Calcium, Bromide	oz	15
"	lb	2 00
" Carb. precip	lb	14
" Chloride	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 40
" in oz vials	oz	17
" Sodium Hypophosphite	lb	3 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	2
Calcium Iodide	oz	51
" Phosphate, precip	lb	34
" Sulphite	lb	25
" in 15 oz bottles	doz	1 25
" in 15 oz cartons	doz	1 25
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	oz	
Calomel, Hydrosublimed, in 25 lb bxs	lb	72
" " in lb bottles	lb	72
Camphor, Mono-bromated	oz	50
Carbon, bisulphuret	lb	30
Carbonate of ammonia (re-sublimed		75
Cerium, Nitrate	oz	70
" Oxalate	oz	94
Chinoidine, Purified	lb	1 85
"	oz	16
Chloroform	lb	85
Chromium, Chloride, Solution	oz	30
Cinchonia, in oz vials	oz	38
" Sulph, in oz vials	oz	28
Cinchonidia, Sulph	oz	60
Cinnabar	lb	1 40
Citrine Ointment	lb	44
Codeia, in ½ oz vials	oz	3 75
oliodion	lb	90
" Cantharidal	lb	3 00
Copper, Ammoniated		1 60
" Arseniate	o	45
" Arsenite	oz	30
" Cyanide	oz	30
Iodide	oz	63
" Nitrate	lb	65
" Oxide, black	lb	1 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	14
" Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol) purified	lb	30
Corrosive Sublimate, in 25 lb boxes	lb	62
Creosote Commercial	lb	75
Crocus Martis	lb	18
" Metallorum, powdered	lb	40
Cubebin, ½ths	oz	10 00
Delphinia, ½ oz vials	½ oz	4 50
Dextrin	lb	14
Dover's Powder	lb	1 40

Acid, pyrogallic	oz	45
" succinic	oz	45
sulphurous, solution	lb	20
tannic	lb	1 95
" Valerianic	oz	40
Aconita, in ½ oz vials	½ oz	2 40
Aloin	oz	2 10
Alum	lb	2½
" Chrome	lb	45
" Ammonio-ferric	lb	60
ELATERIUM	oz	6 25
Emetia, ¼ oz vials	oz	3 50
Epsom Salt	lb	2½
Ergotin, ¼ oz vials		55
Ether, Acetic	lb	80
Butyraceous	lb	1 80
Butyric	lb	2 60
Chloric	lb	80
" concentrated		1 00
Ether Spt. Nitr. U. S. P., in carb	lb	41
" Sulphuric, U. S. P., in carboys	lb	60
washed Letheon	lb	65
" " concentrated	lb	68
Extract Cinchona, precipitated	lb	1 85
" " oz pots	oz	16
" Opium, 1 oz jars	oz	1 00
" Nux Vomica		30
GLYCERIN, pure	lb	70
Gold, Chloride, 15 grain bottles	doz	5 60
an Sodium, Chloride	doz	2 80
" Oxide, 15 grain bottles	doz	11 00
" " ½ oz vials	oz	27 00
Garnville's Lotion	lb	38
HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE	lb	42
Iodine, Resublimed	lb	4 15
" Bromide	oz	1 00
" " Solution, 15 per cent.	oz	33
" Chloride	oz	90
Iodoform	oz	60
Iron, cohobized, Limatura	lb	35
" Ammoniated, Flores Martiales	lb	35
" Arseniate, in oz vials	oz	30
" Bromide, in oz vials	oz	20
" Carb Drops, Rubigo Ferri	lb	16
" Carb Precip	lb	20
" " " 100 lbs	lb	19
" Proto, Vallett's Mas bulk	lb	40
" Citrate, U. S. P	lb	8
" " in oz vials	oz	5
" " Solubis	lb	85
and Ammonium, Citrate	lb	85
and Magnesium, Citrate	oz	8
and Manganese, Citrate	o	
and Quinia, Citrate, Sol	lb	12 00
Iron, and Strychnia, Citrate	oz	20
Chloride	lb	70
" Solut, for making tinct	pint	22
Chloride, Tinct., in carbs 40	lb	32
" Ferrocyanide	lb	80
" " in oz vials	oz	7
" Hydr. Oxide, Ant. for Arsenic	lb	40
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 00
" " in oz vials	oz	26
Iodide, in oz vials	oz	43
" " Syrup, U. S. P	lb	65
" Lactate, in oz vials	oz	10
" Nitrate, in carboys, 10	lb	11
" Oxide, Black	lb	40
" Pernitrate, Solution	lb	35
Phosphate	lb	52
Pyrophosphate, Plates	lb	85
" " in oz vials	oz	8
" Reduced, Iron by hydrogen	lb	1 25
" " in oz vials	oz	11
Iron Sulphate, Crystals	lb	6
" " in bbls	lb	5
" Dried	lb	18
Subs iph, Monsel's Powder	lb	65
" " in oz vials	oz	6
Sol., U. S. P., Monsel's Solution	lb	35
and Ammonium, Proto-sulphate	lb	16
Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
Sulphuret	lb	25
Tannate	oz	35
and Ammonium, Tartrate	lb	70
" " in oz vials	oz	8
and Potassium, Tartrate, powd	lb	60
" " plates	lb	70
" " oz vials	oz	8
on, Tersulphate, Sol., U. S. P	lb	25
" Valerianate, oz vials	oz	40
¼ and ½ oz vials	oz	40
KERMES MINERAL	lb	1 30
LACTUCARIUM		4 50
" oz	oz	32
Lap s Calaminaris	lb	5
Lead, Acetate, purified	lb	40
" Chloride	oz	25
Iodide	oz	43
" Nitrate	lb	16
" Subacet. Sol., Goulard's Ext	lb	20
" Tannate	oz	35
Lime, Carb. Precip	See Calcium	
" Hypophosphite		
" and Soda Hypophosphite		
Phosphate, precip		
Sulphite		
Sulpho-Carbolate		
tanum, Bromide	oz	55
Carbonate	oz	50
Citrate	oz	55
" Iodide	oz	96
Lunar Caustic, pure	oz	92
" " No. 2, 67 per cent. Nitrate Silver	oz	62
in cones with 5 per cent.		1 10
Lupulin	lb	80
MAGNESIUM, Bromide	oz	20
" Hypophosphite	lb	6 00
n oz vials	oz	40
Iodide	oz	60
Oxide, heavy (heavy calcined Magnesia) in bulk	lb	1 50
" In square bottles, 12 in a box	doz	2 00
Do., do	gross	20 00
Sulphite	lb	85
Manganese, Black Oxide	lb	6
Bromide	oz	85
Carb	oz	30
" Hypophosphite	oz	40
Iodide	oz	96
hosphate	oz	80
Sulphate	oz	14
"	lb	2 00
Meconin, ¼ths	oz	20 00
Mercury, Distilled	lb	75
" Cyanide, in oz vials		80
" Iodide, Green, in oz vials	oz	38
" " Red, in oz vials	oz	40
" Nitrate, solution		15
" xide, Black, in oz vials	oz	35
" Sulphate, yellow	lb	1 15
Sulphuret, black	lb	75
with Chalk	lb	40
Mercurial Ointment, ¼ Mercury	lb	53
" " ¼ "	lb	52
orphia, Muriate	oz	4 30
" Bi-meconate, solution	lb	2 35
" Bromide, ¼ths	oz	6 00
" Pure, alkaloid, ¼ths	oz	6 50
" Valerianate, ths	oz	6 50
NARCEIN	½ oz	4 50
Narcotin, ¼ths	oz	2 00
OIL TOBACCO		2 25
PIPERIN, in oz vials	oz	25
Potassa, Caustic, common	lb	55
" " white	lb	65
" with Lime	lb	70
" Solution	lb	17
Potassium in ¼ oz vials	oz	3 25
Acetate	lb	40
Arsenite, Sol., Fowler's	lb	12
Bi-carbonate, crystals	lb	30
bichromate	lb	18
Bromide, incl. bottles	lb	75
" in 50 lb cs, incl. bot	lb	70
Citrate	lb	85
Cyanide used	lb	60
"	lb	90
" purified	lb	1 00
" Ferrocyanide	lb	32
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 40
" " in oz vials	oz	17
" Iodo-hydrarg	oz	88
Nitrate, ref'n'd, crystals	lb	18
" granular	lb	19
" Permanganate, pure		12
" Phosphate	lb	2 25
" " in oz vials	oz	15
Sulphate, crystals	lb	14
" " in bbls	lb	13
" powdered	lb	15
" " in bbls	lb	14
" Sulphite	lb	50
Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
Sulphuret, Liver Sulphur	lb	25
" Tartrate, Soluble Tartar	lb	75
Propylamin, Pure, liquid	oz	1 50
" Chloride, ¼ths	oz	6
Pulvi Antimonialis	lb	80
QUINIA, Sulphate	oz	3 00
" Pure, alkaloid	oz	5 25
" Acetate	oz	4 25
" Arseniate	oz	5 00

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